

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1902.

NO. 17.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING-- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 22.—Butter firm, at 29, no offerings and no sales. Last week, 20c; last year, 24c. Output for the week, 501,000 lbs.

Fred Thorn was a Chicago visitor on Saturday.

Will Blanchard, of Grayslake, visited in Antioch over Sunday.

John Turner, of Chicago, is visiting his parents through the holidays.

W. S. Westlake was transacting business in Chicago, Monday.

Burtis Overton, of Ravenswood, is visiting through the holidays with his parents in this city.

Miss Effie Hardin, of LaFayette, Ind., is spending the holidays with her parents south of town.

Wm. W. Savage, of Holington, Kansas, was visiting with relatives and friends here the latter part of the week.

Write to Alden, Bidingger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

A. G. Watson, who has been employed Racine, Wis., for the past three months, spending the holiday vacation with his family.

Smith and Harold Hughes, accompanied two fellow students are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hughes, east town.

Wednesday evening, January 7, the Antioch Club will meet to practice the new year. Let all officers and members be present.

At the home of Monroe, Wis., arrived here Tuesday afternoon at 10 o'clock for the funeral of Stephen F. Grice.

At the home of the Grice family, at Grayslake, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 21, the family were spending the holidays with their parents.

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E. O. Sabia was transacting business in Chicago, Friday and Saturday.

Attend the Poultry Show at the opera house, Friday and Saturday of this week.

George Grice, of Aurora, was here Wednesday to attend his father's funeral.

Miss Laura Williams is home from school at Chicago to spend the holiday vacation.

Mellie Haynes, who has been in Nebraska for the past three months, returned last week and will probably remain here during the winter.

H. C. Copley, a highly respected citizen who resided near Millburn, died at his home Monday, Dec. 22. The funeral services were held at the Millburn church, on Wednesday.

Farm for Sale—A good farm consisting of 70 acres with all good buildings under a high state of cultivation, situated 1/2 mile from wide awake city of Antioch, bordering Cross Lake on south, near modern schools and churches, a splendid opportunity for investment and a fine home. For terms and particulars inquire of O. J. Hill, 438 Hoyle Ave., Chicago.

Again the price of oil has been advanced. The Standard Oil Company has raised the figure for refined kerosene to jobbers one cent a gallon, making the privilege price 10 1/2 cents, the highest the commodity has reached in twenty years. Consumption of oil for heating and illuminating purposes has increased enormously, owing to the scarcity of coal. In the corresponding raise the price has been advanced by the Standard Oil Company two cents since the beginning of the anthracite coal troubles.

Wanted—An active man, with horse and harness of his own, who can give bond for honesty, to canvass and sell sewing machines in this city and vicinity, on a liberal commission contract. Previous experience not necessary. All instructions pertaining to the operation of the machine and conduct of the business given free of charge by a competent Representative of the Company. No money required. Splendid opportunity. Address, Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 72 & 74 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 17w2

For Sale or Rent—I offer for sale or rent my farm consisting of 180 acres, situated about 1/2 mile south of Antioch and near the Chicago & North Western R.R. Sun. 1/2 mile post office, including over 1000 feet of very desirable lake frontage, fine beach and an abundance of shade trees, is subdivided into lots of 50 feet frontage and about 300 feet in depth. The farm is in a high state of cultivation. Two dwelling houses, five good wells, an orchard of 100 trees bearing choice fruit, an excellent location for dairying and stock-raising. For particulars and terms enquire of or address Charles E. Blunt, Grass Lake P. O., Lake County, Ill. 14w4

A Quiet Wedding. A quiet home wedding occurred Christmas Eve, at the home of the bride in this city, the contracting parties being Otto R. Shugart, of Rockford, Ill., and Mrs. Belle Richardson Shugart, of Antioch, the Rev. E. J. Alkin officiating. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present who remembered them by many tokens of useful presents. The family will remain here during the winter but will probably move to Rockford in the spring where Mr. Shugart is employed in the Emerson Manufacturing Company of that city. Congratulations are extended by the News and a host of friends.

Auction Sale. Having decided to give up business, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Antioch opera house Friday, Dec. 26, my entire stock of goods consisting of merchandise, clothing and shoes; four show cases, nearly new, small platform scales, two new sewing machines, set single harness, horse blankets, one steel range. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m. B. Bierman, Prop. J. Wilton, Auctioneer.

Morally but Not Physically Myopic. Some people, evidently not of the best moral training, have been visiting Henry Bushnell's henery and helping themselves to Hen's carefully cultivated hens, ducks and even roosters. He has shot a couple of times in the air to frighten, but now he says from this on they want to keep their coat tails down.—Lisbon Comet.

Valuable Hunting Dog. Sezer Massa's hunting dog Carlo disappeared from home in Shamokin, Pa., the other morning and went into the mountains. He returned in the afternoon with two rabbits, which he deposited at the feet of his master. The dog had broken the necks of the bunnies.

Our First Carriage. Albany, N. Y., claims the honor of having made the first carriage manufactured entirely in this country. Several were built in the year 1814, and the event was duly noted at the time as an evidence of the spread of United States enterprise.

THE LAST ROLL CALL.

STEPHEN F. GRICE CALLED TO REST.

Was an Old Resident of Antioch and Was a Member of Co. H, 180th Reg. Inf. Vol. Infantry.

After a long and painful illness Stephen F. Grice passed away at his home in this city early Monday morning. Mr. Grice had been in failing health for a long time, and the end was not unexpected. He leaves a wife, one brother and seven children. Mr. Bert Grice and Mrs. Henry Bill, of Antioch, Mrs. Bryant, of Bristol, Wis., Mrs. Welpie, of Monroe, Wis., Mrs. Nolan, of Huntington, Ind., Robert Grice, of Waukegan, and George Grice of Aurora. The funeral was held from the Methodist church Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. E. J. Alkin officiated. He said in part:

What God has said to so many of his children, he said to the man the world knew as Stephen F. Grice, "with long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation." Ps. 91:16. God did satisfy him with long life for he gave him more than the allotted span of three score years and ten.

Stephen F. Grice was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 29, 1829. In December 1853 he was married to Mary Louise Gephart, and when the war broke out he joined Co. H, 180th Regiment Ind. Volunteer Infantry as a private, February 9, 1864 and was honorably discharged the 8th day of November 1865. While in the army he contracted a disease from which he never recovered but steadily grew worse until the end, last Monday morning. Mr. Grice had been a great sufferer and for more than a year had been almost helpless.

With his family he moved to Antioch in 1868 and has lived here ever since, where he was a blacksmith as long as he was able to work, and those who know say he was a good one. His wife, one brother and seven children all grown to manhood and womanhood survive him.

God not only gave him long life but showed him His salvation. He was converted in 1894 and joined this church where he was a member until the day of his death. This bible which was presented to him in 1894 by D. A. Williams, Wm. Westlake, Wm. Bartlett and P. S. Lent was his almost constant companion in his declining years. Many of its most precious promises have been copied by his trembling hand. I read a page of them. Here Mr. Alkin read a number of passages of scripture copied from the bible by Mr. Grice.

In another place in this bible I find over his signature these words, "I have repented of my sins, I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and confess Him as my personal Savior."

Though Mr. Grice became a Christian late in life he saw the advantage of coming to Christ early. He often told me that he knew he had been a sinful man, but now he was trying to lead a Godly life.

Mr. Grice had much to contend with. A diseased body and a temper that often became his master and caused him much trouble, but if you or I had been born with such a temperament perhaps we would not have done as well as he did. He had his fallings and who has not? I see on the picture of his life some dark shadows. On these let the tears that pity human weakness fall; on these let the veil which covers human frailty rest.

Long months ago he knew that soon the end must come, and long before were signals hung out from heavenly battlements, and he made ready for his departure. I say as one who, with the solicitude of a pastor and a friend, watched all his spiritual emotions through the last three years of his life, and say it as if he were alive, and that I did were open and he were looking at me; I will say I believe that this man, with all of his short comings, at the last had true repentance toward God—had simple, childlike faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as his personal and divine Savior and did yield himself, to the operations of the Holy Spirit; and that, having thus yielded, and in such repentance, in such faith and such submission died, we may confidently trust that He who is able to save to the uttermost did fulfill His promise to our friend and brother and that he is numbered with the saints in glory.

His life was not all bright. Perhaps it was more of shadow than of sunshine, but the Great Artist can use the dark lines in the great picture He is painting else there would be none. Our human judgment is so limited that we do not understand as God understands. We who have sinned want a high priest who can be touched by the feeling of our infirmity, some one who knows our frame, and remembers that we are but dust. That is the reason why many a poor, struggling soul has said to himself, "God will be merciful. He will know." Many a one has sung, when he felt the whole world was against him.

"He will know the way was dreary, When He comes, when He comes, He will know my feet grew weary, When He comes, when He comes, He will know what griefs oppressed me, When He comes, when He comes, O how His arms will rest me, When He comes, when He comes."

Cabinet Expects Danger.

President Roosevelt practically agreed to act as arbitrator of the Venezuela dispute when he sent word to the European countries concerning saying that he was unwilling to act as arbitrator, but would do so if they insisted upon it.

The situation is the cause of much anxiety to the public men here, and there is good ground for the belief that if the president does consent to act as arbitrator it will be against the strongly expressed opinions of his Secretary of State, John Hay.

The anxiety which is felt here arises from the belief that if the president assumes to act as arbitrator he will be forced to provide a means of executing his own decree. This in turn would seem to involve coercive action on the part of the United States. In other words, it is felt that Venezuela has no resources at all now except its customs revenues. They must be seized by some one and divided into shares, a part going to supply the hungry cormorants, who call themselves the government of Venezuela, and the remainder being distributed among the European money lenders.

Traffic Blocked by Storms.

The blizzard that raged Friday and Saturday in eastern Colorado and Wyoming, western Kansas and eastern Nebraska was the most serious in years to the railroads as far as the interruption of traffic was concerned. All trains on the Union Pacific and Burlington roads were delayed at least twenty-four hours. Along this line snow drifts from six to ten feet deep made the movement of trains impossible until the tracks could be cleared.

The storm was perhaps most severe on the Denver & Alliance branch of the Burlington. This line runs to the Black Hills and trains which left Denver Friday were released from their positions only in the drifts Sunday. A supply train was run from Mercer, Neb., with fuel and provisions to provide for the needs of the imprisoned passengers. It required desperate work to reach the stalled trains through the blinding storm and almost impenetrable drifts.

Wireless Message Sent to England.

After eight experiments conducted with the greatest secrecy, Marconi announces that he has solved the problem of wireless trans-Atlantic communication. He having sent wireless messages from the shores of Canada to the coast of England.

The formal announcement of this achievement was made by the inventor himself when he stated that the wireless messages had been successfully transmitted and forwarded from the governor-general of Canada to King Edward VII of Great Britain and the King of Italy. Dr. George A. Parkin, principal of Upper Canada college trustee of Rhodes scholarships, was present when one of the successful tests was made.

Will Give Away \$135,000.

The 4,000 employees of the Crane company plants will share in the largest Christmas box given this year to any body of men in Chicago. Richard T. Crane, founder and president of the corporation, has announced that the sum of \$135,000, dollars will be divided among the workmen as an outright gift. Each man is to receive an amount equal to 6 per cent of his annual wages.

Colonists Lightly Taxed.

The taxpayers of the United Kingdom pay 29 shillings 2 pence a year per head of the population toward navy and army, while the most heavily weighted colonies pay no more than 3 shillings 5 pence a year per head of the population for naval and military purposes.

Prison With a History.

The Chateau d'If, a prison on an island at the mouth of the harbor, has harbored some illustrious personages. Mirabeau was imprisoned here at the instance of his father in 1774 because of his riotous living and wayward life, and Edmond Dantes, the fabled creation of Alexander Dumas.

Gift to Oberlin College.

A New Englander, who does not wish his name to be known, has given Oberlin college \$50,000 to form a part of the new half-million fund for the endowment and equipment of the college. The gift was un solicited. The same person gave \$50,000 to the previous half-million fund.

To Keep Memory Green.

Of the old home of Daniel Webster nothing is left but the blackened cellar, but on his farm there are standing nearly 1,000 trees which he planted with his own hands. To say that a man was a planter of trees is to say much good of him.

Honor Two Great Marylanders.

Maryland's two bronze statues for Statuary hall in the National capitol have been received in Washington. They were cast in France at the order of the legislature of Maryland, and the subjects are Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and United States Senator John Hanson.

THE VENEZUELA EPISODE

ROOSEVELT CHOICE OF POWERS AS ARBITRATOR

Our Washington Correspondent Has an Interesting Letter of What is Being Done at the Capital.

There is a rapidly growing conviction in Washington that the Venezuelan episode when passed will have added another laurel to the reputation of Secretary Hay as a diplomat and that the course of straight forward diplomacy, as exemplified by President Roosevelt's exposition of the Monroe Doctrine in his first message to Congress, will have scored another victory. The statement that "The Powers concerned (Great Britain and Germany) will deal solely with the United States in the matter of arbitration" is regarded as the greatest recognition of the Monroe Doctrine has ever received. The acceptance by the Allies of the arbitration proposals forwarded by Secretary Hay, although accompanied by some conditions which complicate the situation, is regarded as foreshadowing the peaceful conclusion of the present difficulty and the administration has turned its attention to facilitating that end. While it is obviously impossible for the United States to guarantee the payment of such indemnity and damages as may be allowed by the arbitrators, the Government will make it clear to such American financiers as may become interested in the situation, that it will use its power to protect them in any loan they may make to Venezuela.

Secretary Hay, Ambassador Herbert and Senator Depew, the latter representing the Seligman, have already had one conference with a view to determining what can be done to enable Venezuela to meet her obligations and it is believed that eventually a satisfactory settlement will be the outcome of the interest displayed by the American bankers. Representative Hitt, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, said today "Both parties in the House believe that the administration has handled the Venezuelan affair with great good judgment and the resolution passed by the House asking for information should not be construed as arguing a want of confidence. The Monroe Doctrine has been strengthened in three ways. The Power, by refraining from landing troops on South American soil have shown a respect for the Doctrine which will constitute a precedent, the jealousy with which the American people regard the Doctrine has been demonstrated and South American countries have again been taught the lesson that they can not repudiate their just debts and hope to get behind the Monroe Doctrine for protection."

Taking the Venezuelan situation as a text, Secretary Moody delivered a powerful argument before the House Committee on Naval Affairs recently. He cited the President's statement that "Our Navy must be a match for any," and proceeded to demonstrate the necessity for six new ships to be authorized by Congress this year. The President is earnestly backing up the wishes of his Secretary of the Navy. He has said "I am in favor of building warships every year until the United States Navy is as strong as any in the world." Every influence which is at the command of the Administration will be brought to bear on Congress to secure liberal treatment of the Navy but there is evidently a distinction on the part of the Naval Committee to commit the country to a policy which it fears will entail heavy taxation.

Certain naval officers are advancing the theory that Germany is so vigorously prosecuting her claims against Venezuela, was scouted by a desire to secure a naval base on this continent. Such a theory, while apparently plausible, is not supported by the facts, the German Ambassador having on two occasions, one as recently as Dec. 11, protested in writing to Secretary Hay that his country had no intention of acquiring or even occupying American Territory. He further asserts that he has been instructed to make this statement by his Sovereign. Under the circumstances there is little ground for the claims set forth in Naval circles and if the Administration traces their authors there may follow a severe reprimand.

The House of Representatives has demonstrated its good faith on the trust question by passing an appropriation bill which provides that \$500,000 shall be placed at the disposal of the Attorney General for the prosecution of trusts under the existing law. Although passed as an amendment to the Legislative bill, this is in accordance with the provisions of Representative Hepburn's measure. It is believed by many that when this bill is passed by the Senate it will constitute all the anti-trust legislation enacted by the present Congress. The supporters of this policy claim that, owing to a lack of financial resources, it has never been possible for the Attorney General to properly enforce the Sherman law but that he will now be able to do so and that it will be injudicious to enact new legislation or amend the present law until it has been thoroughly tested in the courts and its efficiency or the reverse demonstrated by legal decisions.

Reversing his Intentions as Previously Announced, Senator Hoar has given notice to the Senate that he will introduce an anti-trust bill at this session. When seen on the subject however, it was evident that the Senator's intentions were not well defined, and that what his bill would be and even whether it would be framed at all, would depend entirely on the decision of the Attorney General. If Mr. Knox decides that with the new appropriation he can better test the Sherman law and withdraws the recommendations made in his Pittsburg speech for the present, the measure of the venerable Senator from Massachusetts will not probably materialize this session.

The Cuban treaty is now in the hands of the Senate and will prompt consideration after the holidays. It grants to Cuba a concession of 25 per cent from the Dingley rates and secures for the products of the United States concessions varying from 20 to 49 per cent and averaging about 33.3 per cent.

A Legislative Hustler.

Mr. Mudd of Maryland is regarded as a legislative hustler with good reason. He introduced a bill to carry into effect the president's recommendation that anthracite coal be placed on the free list twenty-four hours before the president's message was read.

A Valuable Find.

Two years ago the German colonial society offered a prize for the finding of a plant in the German colonies furnishing gutta-percha suitable for cable purposes. A telegram from German New Guinea says that gutta-percha, as well as rubber, has been found in large quantities.

Forests in Germany.

Imperial statistics for 1900 show that Germany had 84,569,926 acres of wood; in 1883 there were 34,253,743 acres, and in 1893, 84,473,296 acres. The figures for 1900 thus show an increase, as compared with 1883, of 216,178 acres.

Might Be Worse.

"No," said the decided girl, "I never will marry a man to reform him." "Perhaps it isn't wise," replied the demure young thing, "but wouldn't you hate to marry a man that some other girl had reformed?"—Chicago Evening Post.

Diplomat Once Star Pitcher.

Sir Liang Chen Tang, the new Chinese minister to the United States, was once the star pitcher in the Phillips academy baseball team when it was regarded as the best organization of its kind in Massachusetts. This was twenty years ago.

Cheap Hotels in Paris.

In the center of Paris there have been recently built several large "hotels" in which homeless men may, for four cents, get a plate of hot soup and an all-night seat on a bench. There are so crowded that no one can lie down.

Indian's Portrait in State Capitol.

W. L. Ray, a grandson of Greenwood Lathrop, the Choctaw chief who negotiated for the treaty by which the tribe ceded its lands in Mississippi, will present a portrait of the chief to the gallery of portraits in the Mississippi state capitol.

Proof Positive.

Kitty—So you really think Esther and Charley are to make a match of it? Bertha—I'm certain of it. Didn't you hear Esther last night speak to Charley as a "horrid old thing"?—Boston Transcript.

Proof Needed.

If it can be proved that the Kaiser's yacht was christened with French wine, France can afford to bury the hatchet and forget all about Alsace-Lorraine.

Reckless Generosity.

Tourist—Did you temper justice with mercy when you caught that horse thief? Bronco Bill—Betsother life! The boys clipped in nearly \$4 for his widdie.—Judge.

Wine Found Uninjured.

When the last fragments of the ruined campaign in Venice were removed, thirty bottles of wine were found unbroken in the custodian's room.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Oats | 26 1/2 |
| Corn—70 lbs. cut | 26 1/2 |
| Hay | 16 00 |
| MILK FEED. | |
| Brad | 16 00 |
| Middlings | 17 00 |
| Alfalfa | 20 00 |
| Oil Meal, per 100 lbs. | 1 75 |
| Chicken Feed, Wheat | 1 25 |
| HOGS. | |
| Hogs—Live weight | 8 50 |
| Hogs—Dressed | 7 00 |
| POULTRY. | |
| Turkeys | 150 |
| Ducks | 110 |
| Geese | 115 |
| Chickens—Live weight | 80 |

The Iron-Worker's Daughter

BY HOWARD FORRESTER.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

"Pohl!" said Atherton, "anybody with half an eye could tell your business." "And you two ain't any smarter," said Jones, scornfully. "Put up them foolish things, or if you don't you'll wish you had. Do you think he or I care for them?"

"We don't," said Atherton, smiling at the officers. "But there is no use making trouble in this man's house—besides, as soon as I know what's wanted, I'll go with you quietly. What are you arresting me for? What is the charge?"

He glanced scornfully from one to the other, holding his head well up and back. The officer who had spoken put on a magisterial air, however, swelled himself, and answered in deliberate tones: "I arrest you on the charge of murder!"

"Murder!" repeated Atherton, like one in a dream, but quickly recovering himself, he glanced at his companion meaningfully, then added, with a light laugh: "Nonsense. However, I'll go up the street with you—and Jack, you will see my friends at once—and tell Irene exactly what has happened. Now then, I'm ready; and remember what I say—all hands had best go slow in this business, for if I'm not treated right, I'll make it warm for all concerned."

And the ironworker walked out of the place as proudly as though he were taking charge of his companions, instead of being subject to them.

"You're the nerve of a regiment," said one of the officers.

"Have I?" demanded the pudgy quickly. "I've the rights of a better citizen than I know you to be, to maintain, as you'll discover mighty quick if you either insult me or lay a hand on a man who is going quietly with you."

The officers held their peace after that broadside.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Mr. Gripp's fury was something frightful to behold when he returned to his own office with the roll of drawings Irene had given him. He flung the paper on the floor—then kicked the roll across the room.

"Curse him! I'll pay him off for this. Oh, he'll get pay—pay. I always pay my debts—don't owe any man a dollar—don't owe any man an ill turn, either. And I'll pay her off—won't I? Oh, no! Maybe I won't."

And so this quiet, well-dressed, proper-looking person capered about his room. The world could not see him, and he had high kicks all alone.

"And I'll swallow that story? Not much. I'll make him surrender his whole interest. He's got my note by this time. He gets home early—that'll frighten him out of his wits. He'll come down as flustered as Crockett's coon. Oh, he's coming right down. And when he is on his knees to me—another vicious kick at the roll—I'll tell him when he's made his whole interest over to me—I'll tell him the owes his precious neck to me."

And then the most respectable looking, quietly moving man in the world struck out viciously with both hands, like a man hitting a hated object. This oblation was at its height when a light, a very light, rap sounded at Mr. Gripp's office door.

Now, Mr. Gripp's office was in an out-of-the-way place. It was near the wharf, in a locality rarely frequented by the female portion of Pittsburgh. So, when Mr. Gripp opened his door suddenly, and beheld a woman standing before it, he was taken somewhat by surprise.

"Well, what is it? What do you want?"

She was a poorly dressed woman, you may be sure, for Gripp always deferred to well-dressed people.

"If you please, you are Mr. Gripp, ain't you? My name is—"

"No matter what your name is. Out with your errand."

The woman, whose features were partially concealed with a large sunbonnet, that looked very odd in that place in that season, bowed her head.

"My boy is worried. Ever since he carried a message for you to Allegheny, he's been watched, he says."

"For me? I sent no message to anybody. It's a mistake, I tell you."

"I know my boy is telling the truth. He can't be mistaken. He says you've sent him errands often. Now he's afraid there's danger for him. You send him an errand to-day. Now he says there's a boy haunting my house till he comes out—a boy that met him and seen him deliver the message. And you told him nobody in the world must know you sent it."

"See here, now," said Gripp, assuming an oily tone, "I never sent any message by any boy. I do my own errands. Your son is lying; that's the truth. Now, you tell him to lie any more. And don't you worry about me. You take care of your son, or he may go to the penitentiary some of these days."

He was on the point of shutting the door in her face, when she put out a hand.

"You must listen to me. I am an honest woman, and I will try to save my boy. He may be bad, but he is not as bad as those who employ him." Her defiant tone amazed and angered Mr. Gripp.

"See here, my good woman—"

"Silence! I am not your good woman, sir."

"Oh, you ain't. Then who are you?"

The woman pushed her bonnet back, and looked full fearfully in the face. Mr. Jackson Gripp recoiled suddenly. He recoiled, and shrank as he recoiled. But he recovered himself instantly, as most brassy men do.

"You are Martha Walters."

"Martha Walters that was—Mrs. Cole now."

"Cole—Cole!" Gripp stared at her, glared at her, then drew a long breath.

"Yes. Now you see I know you. I warn you that my son will not lie for you. He will tell the truth, the whole truth. You have had him run with messages you charged him to must never reveal. You have frightened him. He is watched. I know it. If anything evil happens, he will tell all he knows. I come to warn you never, never to employ my son again. You know I am honest—no one knows better. You know I could tell some strange things of you. If I tell half I know, Mr. Gripp will not be held so high by anybody."

"Pohl! You and your brat must think I am a fool. What would I tell a boy? He can say what he likes; you can say what you like."

And he shut the door in her face. "It was like Gripp, but it was the last thing he should have done," Martha Walters' enemy was not a good thing for him, and when she found it until it came out into action it boomed Mr. Gripp no good.

She pondered a moment, then walked away with the firm resolve that Mr. Gripp's mysterious errands should be lifted to the bottom, in order that her son might be exonerated in season, if any thing unlawful was afoot, and also in the hope that the experience would be a warning to him. He had not applied the pocket money he carried from Mr. Gripp to good purpose. But his mother had known worse boys to make excellent men. And she was determined to fight for her son.

So she walked direct from Mr. Gripp's office to the headquarters of the police, found the chief in, and made her business so plain to him that he thought there must be something in it. Possibly here was a clue to a very important matter, he said to himself as Mrs. Cole disappeared. And the sequel proved he was right.

CHAPTER XIX.

Martha Cole's son had reason to think he was shadowed. From the evening of the day on which the body of the murdered woman was found hanging to a hook in her room; to the evening of the day he delivered a note from Gripp to Miss Atherton, Bob Walters had a haunting fear of trouble.

Mr. Gripp seemed to be so resolute, so severe was his eye, and so impressive his charges concerning dead silence, that the boy began to think Mr. Gripp was either the master mind of some unlawful conspiracy or scheme, or chief of a band of counterfeiters. He confessed to his mother an hour before she called on Gripp.

This was the direct result of Irene Atherton's action. There was something in the manner of Gripp's messenger that excited distrust and suspicion. She had the moment the messenger disappeared, regretted she had not adopted some means of discovering whence he came.

Accident enabled her to accomplish this object later in the day. A lad she well knew referred, in her presence, to the boy who delivered the mysterious note. Calling this boy aside, Miss Atherton said:

"Do you know the name of the boy you met coming here?"

"It was only Bob Walters."

"Then I want you to follow Bob—and him, if you can, but don't let him see you watching him. Follow him wherever he goes. If he goes home, stay near the house as much as you can, until it grows dark, or you have to come home. Then see what I will give you, if you do as I tell you."

"This was one of Bob Walters' alarms. His sometime playfellow was more to be dreaded than a ghost. Mr. Gripp's dollar felt like a ton in his pocket."

The other worse than that was in reality a detective. A man who had no good reason to appear on the street, in that neighborhood, every other hour. A man Bob Walters had accidentally discovered was a detective on the regular police force. The presence of this man in the neighborhood proved too much for Bob. He took his mother into his confidence in sheer misery.

When Irene's trusty agent reported progress she gave him half a dollar, whereupon he stood upon his head. Irene was glad she had discovered the whereabouts of the boy, on her father's account. He had betrayed such alarm and agitation, that she surmised it must be a matter of the utmost moment to him.

She had washed and put the dishes away, swept the hearth, and made the living room tidy, when a rap at the door—an unexpected visitor evidently—summoned her to the parlor.

When Irene opened the door she was surprised to find Mr. Mayberry standing there. She did not, however, betray surprise. She placed a seat for her visitor, made some passing remark about the weather, and instantly Arthur Mayberry felt at home.

"Was her father in?"

"No, but he would be in probably in half an hour."

Mr. Mayberry talked about the improvements in that portion of the city, of the late tragedy who visited the city, of the fashions, the late order whose name was uppermost, and suddenly, without the slightest warning, plunged into the subject nearest his heart.

"Miss Atherton"—he had turned his face toward her, was gazing earnestly into her eyes—"I am indebted to you more than I can express. Mr. Mead was so impressed by your statement that he has told me he will give me the first hearing, in case I ever have an enterprise to suggest that promises well."

Irene was silent. What could she say? She could not promise him the same her father had promised him. Nor could she refer to the unfortunate agreement. She was debating in her mind whether she should endeavor to excuse her father's action. Then she reflected that the advice contained in the old saying, "The least said is soonest mended," should be her guide. So she remained silent.

"If you will not be offended," said Arthur Mayberry, "I will reciprocate; the kindness you have shown demands some return on my part."

"I think," she said, with a smile, "it is best not to endeavor to balance this account. One or the other will persist in returning the favor."

But she was secretly gratified that the matter had taken a less disagreeable turn.

"I suppose Mr. Mead understands, and appreciates the value of my father's invention," she said presently, but Mr. Mayberry evaded the question skillfully.

He had a two-fold object. To see Atherton, possibly; but he was glad of the excuse to call on Miss Atherton, to see and talk to her. To see if her intelligence and manners were as charming as her features. He was head and heels in love—he confessed it to himself—but he thought he was able to resist the efforts of Cupid to invade him beyond his depth until he was prepared to take the irrevocable plunge.

And all the while his eyes were devouring Irene. And Irene's color betrayed her as plainly. It was just as if these two had said to each other, "You know it is absurd for me to pretend you are nothing to me."

The young man often avoided the woman's eyes. The young woman as often averred her eyes. They caught each other's glance, as it were by chance, to turn away again.

Arthur Mayberry was talking of many things, subjects suggested at haphazard, and dismissed, while his heart was throbbing with love. His eyes, his manner conveyed his feelings; but now his lips were framing words he had not dreamed of uttering. He found himself suddenly looking into Irene Atherton's eyes as he said:

"Miss Atherton, do not misunderstand me, or think I am simply impulsive, but ever since I first beheld you, I have been unable to dismiss you from my mind. Ever since I beheld you, as I thought, doomed to instant destruction, I have thought of you so much in the little time that has passed, that I will ask you to permit me to be a friend."

"I am not so rich in friends that I can refuse," said Irene modestly.

His speech was a confession of love. Her answer was a tacit admission of her recognition of the real position he must occupy hereafter. The moment the words were uttered Irene regretted them.

Who was this young man? His friends would all probably say he ought to look higher. She was only a puddler's daughter. True—she thought, as long as she did not assume anything, she was just as good as another, but she knew too well what the world said. And she knew, too, that it would be best for him and her; if they could not command the respect of the world at the outset, if they could not begin the world independent of the world, they would be subjected to unfriendly criticism. And why place himself in a position that would warrant that? The man thought only: How can I win this woman?

The conversation drifted to things immaterial, remote; then suddenly the lover surprised the object of his love by referring to a marvelous artist, one whose name was known all over the world. Would she do him the favor to accompany him now?

Now, the one-longing Irene confessed to herself she desired to see this famous artist. But would it be wise to accept his invitation? If she did, there could be no drawing back. It would be a great pleasure—but what might happen? or rather what might have taken place already? She had a vague impression that her father was ashamed to meet Mr. Mayberry; that he was inclined to bow to wealth, spite of all his denunciations of overreaching, grinding capitalists.

He had labored years on his patents—he longed to see his name in print, not alone for the money it would bring him; then, and not till then, could he demonstrate his superiority over those who knew nothing, and who, spite of their ignorance, sneered at him as a visionary. Yes, certainly her father would rather see her married to a man of means than any of his own class. Irene knew this.

And now, when a young man well educated, a member of a family whose place in society had been recognized many generations ago, was brought near her by a strange chance, Irene somehow apprehended he would not be as cordially welcomed as one occupying a humble sphere.

"You have not answered me," said Mayberry, looking at her.

"Excuse me," said Irene, with an involuntary sigh. "I was thinking. No! I cannot go."

"Cannot?"

"Mr. Mayberry, I think it would be best not to accept your kind invitation, at least until we know each other better."

"You mean, until your father approves my calling here?"

He was as honest as she was, courageous.

"You have said the truth. We have no callers—unless I except one or two of father's old friends."

"You are right," said Mayberry. "I will wait until your father knows me better. I will wait—as long as Jacob served for his blushed carnation at that, and Mayberry, now that he had blurted out all that eye and tongue could utter in awkward confusion, suddenly reached out a hand imploringly.

"If you have said it, Miss Atherton—Irene, if you will not be angry with me—this is something I did not dream of saying, but I cannot help it. I have tried to keep it back."

"I do not see what there is to ask pardon for now especially," said Irene, with bright eyes. "You have been making strange speeches ever since you sat down."

Then he took one of her hands. She did not withdraw it; she simply looked aside. And at that moment, when Arthur Mayberry got his first glimpse of the heaven of love, a loud knock came at the door.

(To be continued.)

Forgotten Lighthouse Men. The lighthouse keepers on Percy Island, off the coast of Queensland, were not long ago forgotten for months by the government authorities. The food supply of Percy Island is supposed to be delivered once a quarter, but no food arrived at the island after the first week in June until a British vessel passed months later. The islands, 20 in number, and delicious from lack of food, managed to hold the vessel, which left behind an ample supply of provisions and reminded the Queensland government of the lighthouse men whose existence it had forgotten.

Functions of the Tear. Tears have their function like every other fluid of the body. Nothing cleanses the eye like a good salty shower bath, and medical art has followed nature's law in this respect, advocating the invigorating solution for any distressed condition of the optics. Tears do not weaken the sight, but improve it. They act as a tonic to the muscular vision, keeping the eye soft and limpid, and it will be noticed that those in whose eyes sympathetic tears gather quickly have brighter and more tender orbs than others.

Any woman who admits that her shoes are too tight is inclined to be masculine.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

The Manufacturing West.

The manufacturing industries of the West are much more extensive than is commonly supposed. According to the last census in what may properly be called Western States there were two years ago a total of 225,287 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$3,477,687,240, and an annual product of \$5,252,311,020. In New England there were only about one-quarter as many manufacturing establishments as in the West, less than half the capital invested and an annual production of less than two-fifths that of the West.

The census figures give Nebraska 5,414 manufacturing establishments, with \$71,082,127 capital and an annual production of \$145,000,102; Iowa, 14,810 establishments, \$102,733,103 capital and \$204,017,877 product; Missouri, 18,750 establishments, \$249,588,531 capital and \$385,492,784 product; Minnesota, 11,114 establishments, \$105,832,240 capital and \$262,655,881 product; Kansas, 7,830 establishments, \$30,827,802 capital and \$172,120,309 product; South Dakota, 1,030 establishments, \$7,578,805 capital and \$12,231,280 product; Colorado, 3,570 establishments, \$62,825,472 capital and \$102,830,137 product.

All these are independent industries, many of them manufacturing the same line of goods that are produced by the combinations. They give employment to a great deal of labor, which greatly benefits the agricultural producers of these Western States. These industries are the competitors in their field of the combinations, and as such constitute a bulwark against monopoly. The Republican party believes that these independent industries should be sustained and it insists that in order that they shall be it is necessary to give them tariff protection. It holds that the Democratic policy of free trade for trust made articles would inevitably result in driving out of business most of the independent industries, and while it might at the same time weaken the combinations would not necessarily destroy them. It is the judgment of many who have given the subject thoughtful consideration that the application of the Democratic policy would result in creating international trusts, or combinations, which has been shown to be practicable.

The people of the West should be profoundly interested in the question of maintaining their manufacturing industries. They are of great value and are adding hundreds of millions annually to the wealth of the West. The free trade policy of the Democratic party, if it should be carried out, would be fatal to most of these industries.—Omaha Bee.

Frye Opposes Revision.

Senator Frye, of Maine, does not sympathize with the agitation in favor of tariff revision. Speaking of this question the other day he said:

"Talk of tariff revision is absurd. The country is in the midst of great prosperity. Why should we spoil it by entering upon legislation which would disarrange business relations and certainly cause depression over the country? There is no demand for it in New England. I suppose there may be people in Massachusetts who want some changes, but they always have a few changes in Massachusetts. The Republican who ran for Congress on a revision platform was twice defeated in a Republican district."

"It is equally absurd to propose tariff revision as a means of regulating the trusts. Suppose we should attempt to reduce the tariff on articles made by trusts? Smaller concerns engaged in similar business would be affected by the new rates just the same as the trusts themselves. What would be the result? Small concerns would be most severely harmed and some of them would be driven out of business entirely, while the trusts could better stand under the new conditions and would have a greater monopoly than ever."

Senator Frye thinks it probable the Senate will complete such amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law as to correct the more obnoxious of the evils connected with the trusts.

"I like the ideas put forth in the Pittsburgh speech of Attorney General Knox," said he. "There is no hope of restricting trusts by an amendment to the Constitution. If such an amendment should receive the necessary votes in the Senate and House, it could never be ratified by the States. It would be regarded as too great an invasion of the rights of the States."

Protection's Utility. It appears very "ridiculous" to the Burlington Gazette "to base an argument in favor of a protective tariff on the presumption that it promotes prosperity." Has Burlington no taxes for itinerant merchants? Is there no sentiment in Burlington based on the presumption that the prosperity of the city is promoted by buying at home? Are the artisans and laborers of Burlington satisfied that it is all the same to them whether they do the work of Burlington or whether the orders are placed in Chicago or St. Louis?

Prosperity even for the few cannot long continue without employment for the many in productive industry. It is safe to say that Burlington people of the laboring class who are not working have poor credit at the stores. If conditions are such as to enforce idleness the loss of credit is expanded, and the loss of credit brings want, distress, business failure and panic.

If things stop congestion follows, prices drop, money is locked up and the business of everybody is to make the worst of the situation.

The thing to do, if possible, is to keep the machinery going and the markets open. If there is plenty of work at a fair price prosperity is in the air. With opportunity to work abundant it is ridiculous to make argument against prosperity. How is labor to be well employed if left to nurse its shins and suck its thumbs? There must be work to do and remunerative wages. The presumption is that Burlington does not need to import labor for its steady jobs, and no more does the United States.

The protective policy is based on the presumption that it is wise to do as much of our own work as we can. Therefore in the business of raising revenue from imports the protective policy aims to give the advantage to home producers, to the end that our home labor may be prosperous. Protection promotes prosperity.—Sloux City Journal.

Tom Reed's Last Words. In an article contributed to the North American Review for December, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed adds materially to the sum of human knowledge and assists greatly toward a clearer understanding of the tariff and trust problem. No man who writes for publication surpasses Mr. Reed in the faculty of logical analysis and the plain presentation of facts and conclusions. Certainly no one succeeds better in the avoidance of the hysterical and the adherence to the sane and level headed method. The spirit of prudence, moderation and conservatism rules throughout. Mr. Reed is not a believer in quick remedies for a condition that calls for nothing more radical than patience and common sense. Trusts are with us. So have they always been in one form or another. It is only because we are more prosperous than ever before that the trusts are more numerous and bigger than ever before.

Mr. Reed is of the opinion that the trust problem will solve itself; that those will survive which deserve to survive, and those will perish which deserve to perish; that legislation of any sort at present offers no solution of the problem.

Least of all, tariff legislation. On this point Mr. Reed is most convincing. Tariff tinkering as a trust remedy could not possibly prove anything but mischievous and hurtful. He closes by saying:

"We ought to let the tariff alone; we ought to defend it against all comers for the good of the nation. We are doing more than well and need not hunt for disaster. That will come in due time."

The surest way to hasten disaster is to tinker the tariff in any way or in any form whatsoever, whether by direct legislative action, by swapping trade privileges, or by the creation of a tariff commission. All these are good things—if let alone.—American Economist.

Coincidence to Be Avoided. Democratic papers are calling attention to the fact that since 1837 McKinley was the first President to have a Congress in sympathy with him during the middle of his Presidential term, and now President Roosevelt has the same advantage. Of course they give us good advice, and we can neither be too thankful for the same nor too careful not to follow it.

It might not be amiss to say to them, in a spirit of kindness, that if the people ever forgot the hardships of 1893-94 and again intrust Democrats with the government, they should be careful not to get at the same time a Congress composed of calamity howlers and a President who hates the industries of his country. They then might expect to live long enough to see another Democrat in the White House.—Exchange.

An Economic Truth. "We can stand high prices," says Secretary Shaw, "far better than we can stand idle labor." Here is an economic truth which may well set our Massachusetts wage earners to thinking. Of what avail is beef two cents a pound and coal sixty-seven cents a ton cheaper to the man who has no work and no money to buy?—Boston Journal.

Would Destroy Them All. The Empress of Germany has a special bodyguard, consisting of twenty-four picked soldiers, from the tallest men of the lofty Imperial guard.

At the hearings on the Immigration bill by the Senate committee on Immigration a willingness was manifested on the part of important witnesses to submit to the elimination of the provision for an educational test should such action prove necessary to secure the success of the bill. Commissioner General of Immigration Frank Sargent spoke especially of the necessity for increased vigilance on the Mexican frontier and said that he recently had secured information by personal observation of the smuggling into this country of a large number of Mexicans, who were willing to work at from 25 cents to 35 cents per day. These people, he said, were fed from troughs, as hogs might be, and were treated just as slaves. Mr. Sargent declared there is now in this country plenty of labor at the proper remuneration.

Land frauds in Nebraska and other Western States led to the introduction of bills by Senator Quarles of Wisconsin and Representative Powers of Massachusetts revealing the timber and stone act, the desert land act and the communal clause of the homestead act. The frauds are made possible by violating these laws. Seventy million acres of public land have passed from government into private control during the last five years. Millions of acres have been absorbed in Western States, where there has been no corresponding increase in population. Oklahoma and the Dakotas are notable exceptions, as the immigration of homesteaders into these States has been large. Cattle men and sheep men, financed by their local banks and through the packing house combinations in Chicago, are hiring persons in droves to file homestead, timber and desert land claims along their illegal fence lines. Every person filing a claim for that purpose violates the law, but the laws have become a dead letter.

When President Roosevelt crossed the anthracite coal strike commission, it looked as though its members were about to enter on a wholly thankless task, which would require a good deal of hard work while yielding no compensation beyond, of course, the purely public honor of bringing to an end an important situation that was becoming intolerable. The President's act was not only timely, therefore was outside the law. However, Congress is appropriating \$500,000 to defray the expenses of the commission. The federal employees, who are attached to the board or who are attached to it, will be asked to contribute to the task after all.

The non-federal employees, who are not on the commission, will be asked to contribute to the task after all.

Congress is in imminent danger of being forced to suspend the operation of the uncertainty of the tariff to heat the capital and run the elevator contracts with great quantities of great fear is on the minds of the people. It will not be deluged with railroads are closed under the law, and the coal districts are refusing as far south as the great demand for the government. It watched carefully all of it reaches its end.

A list of articles lost in October has been sent out by the Postoffice Department, ranging in value from 25 cents to \$100. The list includes pocketknives, kodak film, package of hairpins, sewing cards, pipe, hardware, kitchen bulbs, seeds, apron, duster, samples, toy watch, fountain pen, chain, razor, box of salve, spectacles, toy telephone, promissory note, \$100, surgical instruments, brass knuckles, safety pins, hat feathers, yarn, leather knife, three tablespoons, part of clock, type, hair brushes, match boxes, samples of pills, and combs.

Secretary of State Hay has begun informal negotiations with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica with the intention of forming a treaty to canalize the isthmus. The treaty is to be submitted to the Senate if the Colombian government does not promptly allow the United States complete control of the Panama canal territory. The other two countries are said to be anxious for the Nicaragua canal and ready to make liberal concessions.

The West Indian medal, awarded by Congress in March, 1901, to participants in the Spanish war, is now ready for distribution. The bureau of navigation has decided to publish the lists of men by vessels, commencing with the Indiana. This is to avoid being overcrowded with requests.

Secretary Hay and British Ambassador Herbert signed the Road-Hen treaty, providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland, covering fish products and bait. Until passed upon by the Senate the details of the treaty are a dead public.

A request by the Doukhobors, who are now located in Canada, to the President, asking permission to settle in the United States, has been refused by Assistant Commissioner Richards of the general land office, because their letters states that they can yield obedience to the spirit of God only and cannot submit to any human laws or become the subjects of any sovereign.

The Comptroller of the Currency has chartered a national bank in Porto Rico which can issue circulating notes.



W. P. SARGENT.



The Empress of Germany has a special bodyguard, consisting of twenty-four picked soldiers, from the tallest men of the lofty Imperial guard.

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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

While everybody else appears to be well satisfied with the manner in which President Roosevelt is managing the affairs of the nation, William J. Bryan continues to point out each week in his paper the serious mistakes which he imagines the President is making. But it is not probable that Mr. Bryan would be satisfied even in heaven, unless he should be placed in sole charge of affairs there.

Theodore Roosevelt will, it is generally conceded, begin his first regular term in the presidency in 1905 and will probably be elected for a second term in 1909. Then following precedent, he will be again eligible in 1913.

It hardly seems worth while to worry particularly about the situation in Venezuela. The American minister there appears to be in charge of everything, and Dewey is not far away with a big fleet of warships.

The respect which President Roosevelt has commanded in Germany and England promise to hold in restraint any territorial temptation those nations may experience in regard to Venezuela.

Those States which are wise enough to return the same men to the Senate and the House year after year are the ones who are actually participating in and profit by national legislation.

Veins of native copper have been opened in New Jersey, below some old mines, and if they prove to be more than local a great boom may be expected in that state.

Those representatives who clamor loudest about republican extravagance are the loudest shouters when their own towns want a new post office.

A Pacific cable, under the sole control of the United States, promises to constitute another monument to President Roosevelt's first term.

With Theodore Roosevelt in the White House the people need fear of no unrebuked violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The negotiations of a reciprocity treaty with Cuba robs the democrats of another choice argument they loved to dwell on.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands will now turn its attention to a measure of relief for Alaska.

Apparently no amount of demonstration will ever prove to some democrats that the protection policy has come to stay.

Cogs of paper are now inserted in the wheels of high speed machines. They are noiseless and very durable.

President Roosevelt has defined the Monroe Doctrine and stands ready to maintain it.

Marriage and Morals.

According to Ohio jail statistics last year in that state 2,874 married men and 6,278 unmarried men were arrested, which, the New York Sun says, is its own sufficient commentary. Still, it must be remembered that tastes and courage differ, and some men would prefer to take chances one way rather than another.

A Pretty Screen.

A beautiful and not especially expensive screen is one of the attractions in a woman's studio. The frame is plain, dark wood, with a dull finish. The filling is made of India print curtains, stretched plainly, with almost no fullness. The curtains are cut out to fit the spaces, no attention being paid to the pattern, which adds to the quaintness of the effect.

Twain Not Huckleberry Finn.

It is a common belief that Huckleberry Finn is Mark Twain himself. Even Punch published some verses not long ago which were founded on this idea. But it is not so. Mark Twain's original in his books is Tom Sawyer, not Huck Finn, and Mr. Clemens himself is the authority for this statement.

Paris Likes "Cake Walk."

Having become somewhat used to the Lole Fuller fire dance Paris has now taken up the cake walk and gone pretty nearly crazy about it. The entertainment was introduced by some negro performers at the Nouveau Cirque and now lessons are being advertised for private houses.

All Agree.

The decision of a Kentucky judge that "the gray mare is the better horse" will stop no clocks. There is not an American citizen who does not rejoice in the fact—New York World.

Of Interest to Andrew Carnegie. Nathaniel Lincoln of Wisconsin, Me., has in his possession the only picture of the ship Wisconsin, the bark which brought Andrew Carnegie and his father from Scotland to America in 1849.

The Case of the Cub.

BY H. S. GANFIELD.
(Copyright, 1902, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)
Among the other women in the woodland hotel, far in that massive forest which parallels the southern shore of Lake Superior, Constance Penrhyn stood alone by reason of her beauty and her wealth. She was 28 years old, of large graceful figure, dark gray eyes, black eyebrows, raven hair and a complexion of pure white and red. Her splendid face wore a sweetly serious look and she seemed a self-contained woman of mind and heart. In her ten seasons of society she had seen no man whom she could love. She had been wooed ardently, but had remained ice. It had been her fate to arouse the desire of possession in many men. Wherever she went there were lovers sighing in her train. They could not say that she treated them unfairly, or that one was more esteemed than another. One and all they were courteously received and, when their times came, as courteously though firmly dismissed. She often told herself that she could not understand love; that she had no inherent incapacity to love and that she would die an old maid. She believed this.

It must be understood that she had no irremovable prejudice against matrimony or insensate desire to preserve her freedom at any cost. She was convinced that woman is incomplete without marriage and she would have assumed gladly the duties of wifehood if she could have found a man to win her heart. This man had never come, and now, although she did not look to be older than 23, she viewed the near approach of the thirties with disquietude and the prospect of a loveless, childless age had no charms for her.

These were the men at this hotel who loved her and wanted her:

Erasmus Moody, professor of political economy in a state university; a slight, nervous man with eyeglasses and a tendency to dyspepsia, who rejoiced in a flow of language and had a belief that wisdom must appeal to a woman of Miss Penrhyn's intellectual brow. She discussed coinage with him, consumption, production and kindred topics and seemed to enjoy him mightily. He was afraid of the water, and as she spent much of her time on, or in, the lake he was handicapped.

Herbert Graham, 35 years old; lawyer in excellent practice; good looking, but not so good-looking as he thought himself; rather a cocksure man and a bold wooer. He valued the other lightly and had felt certain of success since she had told him that to put a jury in tears or sway the multitude from the hustings seemed to her the greatest and most desirable achievement possible to man.

George Trevanton, physician, a clean and modest fellow enough, somewhat bashful, who never had a thought of gaining the prize and effaced himself greatly, worshipping from afar and gloomily.

Claude Mayne DeLay, poet and writer for the magazines, in long hair, Vandike beard and bob-tailed coat with a velvet collar, who spoiled much good paper inditing verses and made "Constance" rhyme with "chance," "glance," "lance" and "panta." A yellow visage had Claude Mayne DeLay, and cat-eyes which rolled in ecstasy on slight provocation, a strong aversion to bodily exercise, but a penchant for moonlight strolls and quiet nooks wherein there was light enough for reading his manuscript to sufferers.



Leaped to her feet.

John Hammond, unanimously dubbed the Cub and mortally offensive to three of the older rivals. This was a big, loosely built youth of 23, fresh from college, with the football hair of the past season cut close, a tan on his clear cheeks, a merry, healthy laugh and an adoration in his blue eyes which he did not try to hide. These eyes had in them the light of juvenescence, a light that proves fatal to many women old enough to know better.

It was during the last week of Miss Penrhyn's stay that the professor proposed in form. He had invited her into the small, stuffy parlor in which no one ever sat and there he went down upon his thin knees. She did not ask him to rise, or offer to assist him. He went gallantly through a lengthy statement of affection and when he ran out of words at last she smiled and said:

"I shall never marry, Professor. I admire your gifts and think you are a good man, but can go no further."

No; the subject matter is quite hopeless, believe me. Please consider the subject closed."

There was no getting around that. The Professor in an unusual burst of confidence told Graham about it. The lawyer chuckled and said: "You ought to have come to me first, old man; I could have told you better."

He was next. It happened down by the edge of the lake, where a great hemlock had fallen and made a convenient seat. He went through glibly enough, then, not waiting for an acquiescence of which he had no doubt, slipped an arm about her waist. She wrenched herself free, leaped to her feet and turned on him a face of hot indignation. Not trusting herself to speak, she walked toward the house. He ran after her and asked shamefacedly: "Am I not to have an answer?" She glanced at him lily and replied: "You are not worth an answer!" Graham did not tell the Professor.



Was talking earnestly.

fessor about this, but paid his bill and went back to the city that evening.

It is not believed that George Trevanton would have asked her to marry him if his misery had not forced him to speak. He told her that he was not good enough for her; that it was not meant for such as he to win and wear so bright a jewel; that he would not have spoken at all but that he wanted her to know that he loved her very dearly and would always love her, no matter whether she became another's wife or not.

"I am only a plain man," said poor George, "and I have never expected that you could care for me, but such as I am, I love you with my whole heart and soul."

She was tender and compassionate with him. She gave him her hand and told him that she esteemed him truly and any woman ought to be proud to be his wife. "You will find some one better suited to you and who will care for you," she added. "I know that you will; I shall pray that you will." There were tears in her gray eyes.

Claude Mayne DeLay debated long within himself. He had little doubt of the result, but wanted to do the thing properly and in keeping with his character as a poet and rising man of letters. Should he woo her finally by moonlight, when the softening rays of Cynthia fell about her—she had praised his "Moon-Song," "O, coldly calm, dead sister of the night." Or should he pop in that shady cloister of balsam pines and maple wherein he had read to her nearly all of his book of society verse, "Satan and Satan"—she had rather fancied his "Lilith" lines: "Her hair of serpent gold that writhed, and the swart diamonds of her eyes."

As it happened he did not do either. He proposed in verse and left the pink paper in its envelope under her napkin at breakfast. He never got an answer and he understood why before he was a day older.

He wandered by moonlight that night—wandered and wondered what form her acceptance would take. An hour later, his face pale and the clammy dew of agony on his brow, he hunted up the Professor and Trevanton and told them what he had seen. This was it in brief:

Rounding a turn in the path he saw a bit of sward moonlighted. In the center of this sward stood Miss Penrhyn and the Cub, who loomed big and boyish. The Cub was talking earnestly; the lady's face was half averted, but her whole delicious figure seemed to droop and melt toward him in spite of herself. He took her hand. She tried weakly to withdraw it, but he was stronger than she. The Cub went from bad to worse. He drew her toward him; next instant she was in his arms, apparently content, her black hair showing against his flannel blazer.

"I came away then," said the Poet huskily.

"Astonsheg!" said the Professor. "Women are mere creatures of impulse."

"He's a good boy," said Trevanton. "She is older than he, but they will be happy."

It was so with her. Men and women may try to explain it, or let it alone. After ten seasons Constance Penrhyn loved the Cub as fondly and much more strongly than a child of sixteen could have done it. What is more she married him, and regards him still as quite peerless among men.

If women were logical there would be no use having them around to explain to little children the things that men can't explain because of their logic.

Ohio's First Constitution.
In celebration of the centennial anniversary of the convention which framed Ohio's first constitution a bronze tablet has been presented to the city of Chillicothe by Robert W. Manley, a great-grandson of Edward Tiffin, the first governor of Ohio.

Peculiarity of Bats.

It has often been attempted to blind bats by tying a bandage over their eyes, but this does not prevent them from flying about a closed room as well as if they saw, and avoiding all obstacles, such as stretched strings crossing each other in all directions.

To Perpetuate Virchow's Memory.
A number of English scientists have formed a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Lister, to co-operate with Germany and Denmark in the promotion of a scheme for perpetuating the memory of the late Prof. Virchow.

Burglars Took the Hint.

A placard reading, "Will not return until Dec. 3," placed upon the door of a residence in West Philadelphia, was so informing to burglars that when the family did return at the date fixed they found the house ransacked and silverware, jewelry and much clothing missing. The police were notified, but the thieves had left no hints on their part.

Illiteracy in Nebraska.

In proportion to its population Nebraska has fewer illiterates than any other state in the union, with the states of Iowa, Oregon, Ohio and Kansas following it closely in their respective order. Massachusetts, which ranked first ten years ago, now ranks ninth.

Strange Use for a Dog.

According to the Aftenbladet of Copenhagen a man petitioned the authorities to be exempted from paying dog license, as the animal cured rheumatism by lying on his bed during the night. Strange to say, the request for exemption was granted forthwith.



Don't forget the old man with the fish on his back.

For nearly thirty years he has been traveling around the world, and is still traveling, bringing health and comfort wherever he goes.

To the consumptive he brings the strength and flesh he so much needs.

To all weak and sickly children he gives rich and strengthening food.

To thin and pale persons he gives new firm flesh and rich red blood.

Children who first saw the old man with the fish are now grown up and have children of their own.

He stands for Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil—a delightful food and a natural tonic for children, for old folks and for all who need flesh and strength.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 405-415 Broadway, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



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DESIGNS
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Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

25c. All druggists.
Want your mouthache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers.
25c. at Druggists. Or by Mail, 10c. a box, 50c. a dozen.

Muslin Sale.

Special Sale of bed muslins by the yard or the made-up, ready-to-use sheets and pillow cases. Also bed spreads, quilts, towels and all kinds of linens.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM—80 inch bleached muslin per yard 7c
LONGDALE— 7c
PEPPERELL R— 30 inch unbleached muslin per yard 5-12c
GOOD QUALITY—80 inch bleached and unbleached muslin yd 5c
PILLOW CASES—45x80 inches, 25c, 20c, 15c and 9c
TOWELS of all kinds from \$1.75 to 50c
TABLE DAMASK—White, from \$1.75 to 50c
TABLE DAMASK—Red, from 35c to 25c
BED SPREADS—From \$8.50 to 75c
NAPKINS to match damask, CENTER PIECES, DOILIES, FINE BLEACHED LINEN by yard, and CRASH TOWELING of all kinds.

We Sell the "Zion Laces."

New, beautiful patterns—at prices about half those on imported Laces.

G. R. LYON & SONS.
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

DRUG W. T. HILL STORE
Proprietor.

Drugs
Toilet Articles
Paints and Oils
Stationary
School Supplies
Confectionery
Souvenir China
Tobacco and Cigars

A good investment

The NEW YORK LIFE

W. T. HILL, Agt.

USE A-B Stove Polish
WORLD'S FINEST
LIQUID AND
Aging Bros. 14 Madison Chicago

D. A. WILLIAMS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office at Williams Bros. Store, ANTIOCH, ILL.
All Notarial Work promptly and accurately attended to. 21st

MISS LELIA WILLIAMS,
Graduate of Chicago Musical College, will accept a limited number of pupils
Vocal; or: Piano: Instruction
Antioch, Ill.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores. Dec 10 01 91

HOMER E. JAMISON, M. D.,
Millburn, Illinois.
Office Hours Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evenings. Telephone connection with Lake Villa and Wadsworth.

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co
has Money To Loan

on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire
129 **BANK OF ANTIOCH.**

NOTICE

Having decided to enter the furniture business in Antioch, on west side of Main street, known as the R. D. Emmons building, I would thank all who are intending to purchase furniture to call and get prices and examine goods.

21st L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Ill.

J. C. James, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

All Legal Business Promptly Attended to

FIRE INSURANCE.
Farm and Village Fire Insurance in Independent companies.
Special Agent Prudential Co Life Ins

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
Licensed Embalmer

F. BAIRSON,
MANUFACTURER

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WILLIAMS BROS. HOLIDAY GOODS ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

For the Holidays Choice Confectionery

We have received a fine assortment of
Finest Fruits, Choice Nuts, the cleanest
of Plum Pudding, Oranges, Seeded Raisins,
Candied Fruits, in fact, the choicest
of everything which will contribute to
make merry.

YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER

Our 18c Coffee equals most 25c goods.
Chase & Sanborn's choice Mocha and Java
coffee at 30c has no equal for the money.
Nectar Drips pure sugar syrup at 50c
costs but little more than corn syrup, will
go more than two times as far. A pure
Beet Sugar syrup 35c gallon, bakes as
well as New Orleans, also makes an ac-
ceptable table goods.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS.

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered at
the Christmas Time.

Good Overcoats

\$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and the latest style in
cloth and make, worth easily \$15 for
only \$12.

Fine Suits at equally low prices. If
you need a suit of clothes come and see
them.

All Wool Sweaters, Fine Plush Caps,
good enough for a Prince. Gloves, Mit-
tens, Warm Underwear. Wool lined
Coats, Celebrated St. Paul Fur Coats,
Malone Pants, wear for ever. We sell
them.

It May be Cold Tonight

WE HAVE THE STOVES

Air-Tight Coal and Wood Heaters
Garland Coal and Wood Heaters
Wood and Coal Ranges
Wood and Coal Cooks

We are selling at less than present
Wholesale Prices

Low Prices on Zinc Boards

Floor Oilcloth in Square Patterns

Use Weather Strips on Doors and windows

With the famous **SELZ SHOES** we carry
a full line of Goodyear Rubbers. These
are the Original and best for our Wool
Boots, German Socks, Mishawanka Felts
and the entire line of footwear.

WINTER GOODS

WARM BLANKETS

75 cents up. They are all right to wash
and wear

WARM UNDERWEAR

Get it when you need it and have the use
of it through the long winter months.
Lung troubles can mostly be avoided by
care. Nothing like a few ounces of warm
wool underwear at right time and place.

Don't forget our

Misses Caps and Tam O'Shanter's

Also elegant line

GLOVES and MITTENS



ADJOINING TOWNS

LAKE VILLA.

Mr. and Mrs. James Atwell spent Christ-
mas out of town.

Mrs. J. G. Rowling has been quite ill but
is slowly improving.

J. O. McLean took charge last week of a
new drug store at Spring Grove.

Miss Helen MacLean spent a few days
last week visiting friends in Chicago.

Mr. Watson has been visiting at Mill-
lark for the last two weeks.

Mr. S. J. is undergoing a siege of
colds at T. Champney's on the
Foster Farm.

G. Conger
last serves a
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GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Miss Richardson, of Antigo, Wis., is the
guest of the Buckman family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Washburn have gone to
Oak Park where they will spend Christmas.

Smith Wright, of Burlington, attended
the pigeon shoot at G. E. Thayer's, on
Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Marble was taken quite ill on
Monday and was taken to Chicago for
treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Atwell went to Chicago
Wednesday where they will spend Xmas
with their son and family.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Richardson have gone
to Chicago where they will spend Xmas
with Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. S. T. Morrill visited Mrs. Horton,
Mr. Morrill's sister, at Franklin Park,
who is very ill with no hopes of recovery.

Mrs. Wjamer returned to her home at
Waukegan, Saturday, after spending
several months with her nephew, Dr.
Harvey.

Mrs. Marble died at her home here last
week, after many months of suffering which
she bore most patiently. She leaves a lov-
ing husband and son, Orin, who were ever
ready and willing to administer to her
wants, also her sister, Mrs. A. Douglas, of
Lake Villa, who was with her and cared
for her. Funeral services were held on
Sunday afternoon after a prayer at the
home by Rev. Stevens and a song by the
choir. The remains were taken to Volo
where the services were held in the church
at that place, the remains being interred
in the Volo cemetery.

On Thursday evening of last week Sor-
osis chapter O. E. S. held their installation
and invited all members of Rising Sun
Lodge and their wives to meet with them
and many accepted the invitation. Mrs.
Sherman acted as installing officer, and
C. Whiteman as marshal, after the installa-
tion ceremony the retiring Matron Mrs.
Hurd, was presented with a solid gold
matron's pin, this being the custom of the
chapter. After a short program, all were
invited to the rooms below the opera house
where a bountiful feast was waiting, over
eighty being seated at one time. Several
were called upon for toasts and all respond-
ed in a happy spirit, after singing the dox-
ology all departed for their homes feeling
that the evening had been a most enjoyable
one.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mrs. Colby and Molly spent Tuesday in
Chicago.

Alvin Melville has taken the clerkship
in Reeve's store.

George McCreadie, of Lake Villa, visited
in Russell Sunday.

Dr. Lewin returned from Waukegan
Saturday evening.

Mr. White, of Aurora, was a business
caller Friday.

Miss Elsie Brewer was the guest of Miss
Nellis Thursday evening.

W. H. Siver, of San Antonio, Texas, is
spending a few days with relatives here.

A little son was born into the home of
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Pedrick, on Tuesday
morning, Dec. 16.

Mrs. McGee, of Loyal, Wis., and Mrs.
Grist, of Waukegan, were guests of Mrs.
Stewart Williamson, several days last week.

The school entertainment was a decided
success and Mess Rutledge deserves much
praise for the way in which the children
rendered their parts. The proceeds from
the sale of the baskets amounted to about
fifteen dollars.

Girls Studying Farming.
More than fifty girls are studying
scientific farming in the Minneapolis
College of Agriculture. The course
they take includes botany, chemistry,
physics and geology, requiring in the
first two years two terms of each.

Passing of the Mustang.

Everyone who has lived on the
frontier, especially in the Southwest,
will feel a pang of regret at the an-
nouncement that the little mustang,
or broncho is slowly but surely pass-
ing away. Texas once had scarcely
any other horses except mustangs
and Choctaw ponies, but that pioneer
age has passed.

A Polish War Chest.

The discovery is alleged of the exist-
ence at Rapperswil, Switzerland, of a
fund consisting of nearly \$50,000,
which has been subscribed by Poles in
various parts of the world for the
purpose of waging war upon Russia
when a suitable time arrives. Last
year the subscriptions from Poles in
America amounted, it is said, to \$1-
500.

Yacht for Japan's Crown Prince.

Japan's crown prince is up to date
in most things. His latest acquisition
is a yacht. The vessel has been pre-
sented to him by the Mitsubishi ship-
building firm. The yacht is double-
masted, has one funnel, measures
eighteen feet beam, ninety feet on the
water line, and draws nine feet, with
a displacement of eighty tons gross.

Edison's Idea of Hard Work.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor,
was a witness the other day in a suit
which one phonograph company
brought against another in New York.
He was a very good-humored witness,
but his deafness was rather trying
to the lawyers. Mr. Edison said as he
left the stand: "Well, I'd rather do
most any kind of a day's work than be
a witness."

Gambling in Switzerland.

The Swiss Federal government is
preparing to check the spread of pub-
lic and quasi-public gambling tables
in the country. Whether the central
government has the power as well as
the right to coerce cantonal govern-
ments in the matter remains to be
seen. The problem is the toughest
that the confederation has lately had
to face.

Profits of Fishing.

Several of the Scotch fleet fishing
out of Yarmouth made extraordinary
deliveries at the wharf on a recent
Saturday as the result of only one
night's work. One boat's catch realized
\$775, the boat having earned a
total of \$1,500 in the week, and an-
other \$725.

A Gentleman's Apology.

Patience—He has such nice mpp-
ners. Patrice—What makes you
think so? "Why, he was dancing
with me and he accidentally stepped
on my foot." "And he apologized?"
"Yes; he said if I'd come to his drug
store he'd give me a box of corn plas-
ters."—Yonkers Statesman.

Queer French Law.

"Homicide through imprudence" is
said to be the charge that will be
brought against the slinger Rydzewski
for the death of Mrs. Gore. It is cer-
tain that there was something strange
about the death of the American
woman, but this charge is more re-
markable still. Will some one kindly
explain what it means?

Young Japs Don't Smoke.

A visitor from Japan says that in
his country the pipe is much approved,
and that the cigarette comes next in
popular favor. Minors are forbidden
by law to smoke and such is the re-
spect for authority there that no Jap-
anese small boy dreams of violating
the law.

Drought in Samarkand.

According to advices from St. Pe-
tersburg, there has been no fall of
rain in the province of Samarkand
since February. The crops have suf-
fered severely from the drought and
the frosts of last spring. Locusts have
destroyed the little that had remain-
ed, with the exception of some rice
fields. Moreover, the cattle plague is
raging severely.

Cities Spring Up Quickly.

Eagle City, in Oklahoma, was not on
the map Wednesday morning, but it
was at night. We have changed things
since the time when they took years
to build cities. Now we build them
while you wait.—Baltimore American.

Good Example to Follow.

American cities would give the pub-
lic reason to be forever grateful if
they would follow the example of the
authorities in Dresden, who have re-
quired clocks to be placed in all elec-
tric street cars.

Knife Fork and Spoon Experience

Over half a century of it
is one of the reasons why
goods stamped

"1847 Rogers Bros."

the product of this long
experience are best. They
are sold by leading deal-
ers. For catalogue No. 6,
explaining points of in-
terest to buyers, address
the makers

International Silver Company,
Meriden, Conn.

Take no substitute
Remember 1847

THE DRAFT BLACK DRAUGHT THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE

The Dought's Black-Draught has
saved doctors' bills for more than
sixty years. For the common fam-
ily ailments, such as constipation,
indigestion, hard colds, bowel com-
plaints, chills and fever, bilious-
ness, headaches and other like
complaints no other medicine is
necessary. It invigorates and regu-
lates the liver, assists digestion,
stimulates action of the kidneys,
purifies the blood, and purges the
bowels of foul accumulations. It
cures liver complaint, indigestion,
sour stomach, dizziness, chills,
rheumatic pains, headache, back-
ache, kidney troubles, constipation,
diarrhoea, biliousness, piles, hard
colds and headache. Every drug-
gist has The Dought's Black-Draught
in 25 cent packages and in mam-
moth size for \$1.00. Never accept
a substitute. Insist on having the
original made by the Chattanooga
Medicine Company.

I believe The Dought's Black-Draught
is the best medicine on earth. It is
good for any and everything. I have
a family of twelve children, and for
four years I have kept them on foot
and healthy with no doctor but Black-
Draught. A. J. GREEN, Ilwaco, La.

Illinois Central Through to Florida

Beginning Monday, Jan. 6, 1902, the
Illinois Central will run a through sleeping
car between Chicago and Jacksonville,
Florida, via Nashville, Chattanooga and
Atlanta. It will leave Chicago daily at
6:10 p. m. and arrive at Jacksonville the
second morning, running over the cele-
brated "Dixie Flyer" scenic route. This
is an extension of its all-the-year-round
Chicago and Nashville sleeping-car line.

Profits by Sense of Smell.
There is in Buffalo a young Irishman
who possesses such a keen sense of
smell that he draws a large salary
from the Buffalo Gas company as an
expert leak hunter. Recently he lo-
cated a leak in the city hall that other
men had unsuccessfully sought for
eight years.

Dairy Products of Canada.
The exports of cheese and butter
from Canada this year promises to
make a record. When the season
closes the value of the products
shipped to Scotland and England and
abroad will total \$30,000,000. Ten
years ago the total was only \$10,
000,000.

The Newest Extravagance.
A young American lady recently
caused a sensation by appearing at a
fashionable dance in shoes worth near-
ly \$5,000. The fronts were a blazing
mass of rare diamonds, which gave
the wearer a Cinderella-like charm
as she moved beneath the electric
lamps.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through
your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your
blood purifiers, they fil-
ter out the waste or
impurities in the blood.
If they are sick or out
of order, they fail to do
their work.

Pains, aches and rheu-
matism come from ex-
cess of uric acid in the
blood, due to neglected
kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady
heart beats, and makes one feel as though
they had heart trouble, because the heart is
over-working in pumping thick, kidney-
poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary
troubles were to be traced to the kidneys,
but now modern science proves that nearly
all constitutional diseases have their begin-
ning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake
by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild
and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's
Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is
soon realized. It stands the highest for its
wonderful cures of the most distressing cases
and is sold on its merits
by all druggists in fifty-
cent and one-dollar siz-
es. You may have a
sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root,
free, also pamphlet telling you how to find
out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.
Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer
& Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PATENTS

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign
Send model, sketch or photo of invention for
free report on patentability. For free book,
"How to Secure a Patent," write to
PATENTS and TRADE-MARKS to
GASNOW & CO.

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

New Classes New Students

January 5th

Ask for a Catalogue.

The College of Commerce

OTIS L. TRENARY, Prin.,
Kenosha, Wis.



The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Official report of the burning of a car load of Christmas mail en route for the West was made at Syracuse, N. Y. Only twenty or thirty out of seven or eight hundred pouches were saved, the burned mail being for Chicago and points further west.

Judge J. A. Lewis, a pioneer, 70 years old, and his aged wife were murdered by unknown robbers, who, after a struggle, brained the old man with an ax and then murdered the wife by beating her to death with a club. The tragedy occurred near Almira, Wash.

The fishing schooner Manahasset arrived in Boston with ten survivors of the wrecked schooner Frank A. Palmer and Louise B. Carey, which were in collision off Thatcher's Island, on board eleven or more sailors were killed in the collision, or were drowned or died from exposure.

Isaac H. Radford, manager and president of the West Side Ice Company of Chicago until 1907, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Auburn State prison and fined \$500 in the United States Court for furnishing straw ball for Chinamen under arrest for violating the Chinese exclusion act.

Negotiations have practically been consummated whereby an Eastern syndicate, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is a director, has obtained control of all the coal mines and coal property west of Green River in Kentucky, except that owned by the St. Bernard Coal Company. The consideration is \$8,000,000.

At a conference of Republican leaders held in Senator Platt's headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, in which Senator Platt and Gov. Odell took part, the leaders of the party agreed that the inner or Buffalo canal route will be recommended to the Legislature. It is estimated that the cost of improving the State waterways under the project in contemplation will be in the neighborhood of \$80,000,000.

J. W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tientsin, and W. E. Bainbridge, secretary of the United States legation at Peking under Minister Conger, have returned to San Francisco from the Orient. They were appointed by this government to appraise the damage sustained by American residents of China as a result of the Boxer uprising. The report shows that 230 different claims were submitted, aggregating \$4,000,000, but only \$1,003,500 of this amount will be available out of the indemnity.

BREVITIES.

Judge Phillips at Cleveland held Mayor Johnson's tax bureau to be illegal.

The United States government has doubled its copper river and Yukon mail service.

Fire in the piano factory of Ernest Gabler & Brothers, in New York, causes a loss of \$600,000.

Willis Williams, colored, was hanged at New Roads, La., for the murder of Albert Herbert in September, 1901.

Attorney Thomas B. Steele and Mrs. Anna T. Miller were convicted at Columbus, Ohio, of conspiracy to blackmail.

A St. Louis hotel keeper has been held responsible for the death of a guest who perished in a fire, and widow awarded \$5,000 damages.

At Melrose, Mass., Mrs. Mary Ashton Livermore on Friday observed the eighty-second anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Livermore is still very active.

Unrequited love is said to have been the reason why Herman Heister shot and mortally wounded Voltaire Le Cleve, a noted anarchist, at Philadelphia.

Albert E. Swift, aged 53 years, the originator of the "Johnstown Flood" at the Pan-American Exposition, died suddenly in a Turkish bath in New York of heart failure.

Famine threatens to cause general suffering throughout Finland. Crops are short everywhere and in the northern part of the country the food supply is almost exhausted.

The Rev. George K. McDonald, pastor of a Baptist church on Long Island, who recently accused his parishioners of teaching him to drink, has started a saloon and tends bar himself.

Zeb Wilson, recently elected State Senator from Yancey County, North Carolina, was killed at Burnsville by his brother, Hiram Wilson. The brothers quarreled over a horse trade.

Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare of Sioux Falls, S. D., Episcopal bishop of Sioux Falls, is under the care of physicians in Aberdeen for injuries received in a runaway in the country west of Aberdeen.

Crown Princess Louise of Saxony deserted husband and family, renounced her right to throne, and fled from Salzburg castle; quarrels with husband blamed; her brother believed to have accompanied her.

The jury in the case of Thomas J. Sharkey, accused of the murder of Nicholas Flish, the banker, returned a verdict in New York of manslaughter in the second degree and recommended that the mercy of the court be exercised.

Franklin Kopeck, a school girl of Inverness, provided for Posen, has been sentenced to four days' imprisonment for loss of majesty in having thrown a brooch with Emperor William's picture in it to the floor and stamped upon it.

The four-story Slinger flint, forty-fifth street and Evans avenue, burned in Chicago. Explosion of gas range caused quick fire; twelve families escaped with loss of goods; Acorn brass plant, Peoria and Fulton streets, was also destroyed.

During the recent unyielding of the monument to Louis Kossuth in Cleveland, a project was informally started by representative Hungarian-Americans to erect a statue of George Washington in Hungary's capital—Buda-Pesth—by popular subscription.

Notice has been received at the office of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Plumberworkers in Pittsburgh from the Republic Iron and Steel Company that a plan for making the workmen in those plants stockholders in the company will be presented to the next convention at Columbus.

EASTERN.

The terminal station of the Long Island City Railroad at Long Island City was destroyed by fire, a loss of \$300,000.

Winston Churchill has been appointed an aide-camp, with the rank of colonel, by Governor-elect Bachelor of New Hampshire.

President Baer and other coal operators are sincere but mistaken men in the opinion of John Mitchell, president of the mine workers' organization.

Eleven persons were injured, one seriously, in a rear-end collision between two south-bound Second Avenue elevated trains at Thirty-fourth street, New York.

On its official trial over the Cape Ann course the United States monitor Nevada made an average speed of 12.05 knots, exceeding the contract requirement of 11.5 knots.

The steamer S. K. Martin and the schooner Charles Spademan and Hanscomb of Marine City have been released from their dangerous position in the Lake Erie ice crush.

An explosion of natural gas in the boarding house of Mrs. Laura Rickards in Pittsburgh, resulted in the probably fatal burning of one man and the serious injury of two others.

Alexander M. Bartow, a member of the exclusive Indian Harbor Yacht Club and well-known society man, is missing and his employer claims to have found a shortage of \$15,000 in his books.

While a train of twenty cars loaded with coal was standing on a siding in the cement district in Ansonia, Conn., a raid was made by 200 men, women and children, and over ten tons of coal were carried away.

Inglewood School, a large and fashionable seminary for young women at New Milford, Conn., conducted by Mrs. William D. Black, was partly destroyed by a fire of unknown origin, and caused damage estimated at \$40,000.

Miss Elgie Bowen, prima donna of the San Toy company, playing in Baltimore, and daughter of former Director Forsyth of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, eloped to Philadelphia with S. Mantig, a member of Sousa's Band.

General Peanuts, who for several years was one of the best known nudists and clowns connected with Barnum's and Forepaugh and Sells' circuses, was found dead in bed in New York. He was a Japanese, 38 years old and two feet one inch high.

A three-masted steam schooner, going up stream, sank in the North River off 42d street, New York. Three men escaped in a rowboat and landed on the Jersey side of the river. Those who saw the schooner sink say it suddenly keeled over, as if it had struck some obstruction, and went down almost instantly.

Laborers who have been working to put in readiness for restoration the Breckenridge steel plant, formerly the property of the Troy Steel Company, in Albany, have been notified that their services are no longer needed. It is announced that the plant has been purchased by the United States Steel Corporation for \$1,500,000, and that in all probability the works will not be operated.

Suffering severely from exposure and privation, seven shipwrecked men and one woman arrived in Philadelphia on the British steamer Mira, Captain Swartmore, from Newcastle-on-Tyne. They were C. H. Clements, owner of the British schooner J. N. Wyde, Captain Dunphy, his wife and five seamen. They were taken from the dismantled and sinking schooner by the crew of the Mira.

WESTERN.

Because of jealousy, John W. Williams fatally shot his wife and killed himself at St. Joseph, Mo.

Philip Nagel was convicted at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, of the murder of his friend, William Wade.

Fire at Huron, S. D., destroyed the Huron Opera House, owned by W. I. Minger and valued at \$25,000.

Believing she was becoming insane, Mrs. W. W. Jones of Rockport, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting.

John Powers, superintendent of a mine, was frozen to death in the Greenhorn district of Oregon. He was 64 years of age.

Four men were killed and several injured in a collision on the Burlington Railroad, two miles west of Table Rock, Neb.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has decided that the marriage of forced persons within six months of the granting of a decree in that State is void.

Governor-elect Mickey of Nebraska refuses to countenance an inaugural ball, and has stopped the preparations for the annual function at the State capital.

Plans for a palatial library building for Stanford University, to cost \$300,000, prepared by Architect Clinton Day, have been accepted by Mrs. Stanford.

Twenty persons were killed and twenty-seven injured in the collision between the southbound Los Angeles Owl limited train and the Stockton flyer on the Southern Pacific at Byron, Cal.

Postmaster Charles McElhann of Ogden, Utah, who was recently found guilty by a federal jury of embezzling government funds, was sentenced to one year and a day's confinement in jail.

The Oklahoma Democratic territorial committee has voted to contest the election of B. S. McGuire, Republican, who defeated W. M. Cross, Democrat, for delegate to Congress by 304 votes.

Harry Deen, a mantel setter, and his wife were both found unconscious in their bed at their home in Columbus, Ohio. The symptoms are those of morphine poisoning and it is believed the couple will die.

The My-Product Paper Company with a central plant at Niagara Falls, will start flax fiber mills at various points in North Dakota. The product will be sent East to be manufactured into fine bank-note paper.

Mathias H. Utzler, alias John Brantlinger, pleaded guilty at Hastings, Mich., to the murder of Mrs. Robert Garrison in Johnstown Township, and was sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor for life.

Increase in wages averaging 8 per cent is granted by the Northwestern road to 6,000 engineers and firemen. Strike of 6,000 Chicago woodworkers is threatened because manufacturers are said to be planning war on union labor.

Vincent St. John, president of the miners' union, is one of the men indicted for participation in the riot at the

Smuggler-Union mine, Telluride, Colo., Jan. 7, 1901, in which two men were killed and two wounded. He has been arrested.

The jury in the May case at Blomestek, N. D., brought in a verdict of acquittal after being out only two hours. May was charged with killing Harry Hibbs last January. May was discharged from custody immediately upon the return of the verdict.

Crossing in front of a rapidly moving electric car in Chicago, a carriage with its four occupants was struck and overturned, the driver being injured so that he may not recover. The carriage was demolished. The party was returning from a funeral.

Alger, Smith & Co. and the Olt Lumber Company together have purchased the north shore pine owned by Thomas Barton of Ashland and Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, amounting to 100,000,000 feet. The consideration is a little over \$900,000.

The east-bound limited train on the Erie road west in the ditch at Newburg, a Cleveland suburb. John Ross, the engineer, is reported to have been killed, and his fireman, H. H. Landon, seriously injured. Several passengers are also reported to have been hurt.

The synod of the Greek Catholic Church of North America has decided to locate the cathedral in Cleveland and remove the headquarters of the church from San Francisco, where it is now located. The sum of \$1,500,000 will be spent in the building of the cathedral.

Gov. Savage of Nebraska gave Daisy Lawrence of Norfolk, aged 10 years, a Christmas present in the shape of a pardon for her father, who is serving a three years' sentence in the State penitentiary for embezzlement. The pardon was granted in response to a pitiful letter from the little girl.

In a desperate fight on the fifth floor of the Granite building in St. Louis, T. M. Martin, bridge engineer for the St. Louis, Santa Fe and Southwestern Railway, cut J. W. Barringer, Jr., to death with a pocket knife. Martin took poison immediately after the murder and is not expected to survive.

A cathedral to be used as headquarters in the downtown district of Chicago is to be built by the Oriental Consistory of the Accepted Order of Scottish Rite Masons. The building is to cost about \$800,000, and to be similar to the cathedrals of the rite in New York, St. Louis and other large cities.

Two highwaymen heavily armed were attacked by a posse of citizens as they rode into the town of Providence, in the Chickasaw Nation, and an exchange of shots followed. The horse was shot from under one of the men, George Slocum, and finally he was shot and captured. The second man escaped.

Frank Beatty, arrested at Columbus, Ohio, for drunkenness, confessed that he escaped from jail at Covington, Ind., while under indictment for murder twenty-eight years ago. Beatty says Jacob Galvin was shot and killed and he was accused of the crime. He declares the shooting to have been accidental.

The Jones Brothers Publishing Company of Cincinnati has filed a deed of assignment with liabilities of about \$100,000 and assets of about \$50,000. The members of the company say they had a large amount of the paper of Henry T. Knight of New York and that his recent liquidation caused them to assign.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Council at Seattle, Wash., providing for a \$300 reward for the delivery of the body of any highwayman or burglar at the City Hall. Councilman Mullen, who introduced the ordinance, declares that he believes this to be the most effective method of dealing with the criminal element now in the city.

The joint trial of five former members of the St. Louis house of delegates ended in a verdict of five years in the penitentiary for each man. The defendants, John A. Sheridan, Charles J. Denny, Charles Gutke, Edmund Bersch and T. E. Albright, were convicted on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the suburban street car bill.

The Ohio Supreme Court holds the new municipal code constitutional on all the points raised against it in the case of Zumsteh v. Mullen, but rejected the suggestion that section 110 by the Cincinnati board of legislation. The court's decision gives Cincinnati twenty-nine instead of thirty-two councilmen and twenty-four instead of twenty-six wards.

The people of Fulton, Mich., are fighting liquor licenses with a cemetery. Some time ago the temperance element learned that Ray Weeks, a hotel keeper, proposed to ask for a license. A law passed in 1899 was discovered. This law prevents saloons or barrooms within a certain distance of a cemetery. After this discovery the people organized a cemetery with a thirty rods of Weeks' hotel.

J. W. Barringer, Jr., office engineer of the St. Louis and Memphis and Southern Railway, was stabbed to death in his office in St. Louis by Thompson Morton, an unemployed civil engineer, whom he had befriended for years. So far as known there was absolutely no motive for the crime. Barringer died without making a statement, and Morton declines to ascribe any cause for the murder. Barringer was Morton's warmest friend, and had been loyal to him when his tactlessness drove others away.

SOUTHERN.

The bank at Mullins, S. C., was broken open, the safe dynamited and about \$6,000 in cash stolen.

In New Orleans Judge Acoulin has declared the law compelling a husband to support his wife unconstitutional.

The Virginia Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 to defend the recent suits against the new constitution.

It developed the next day that E. C. Whayne, a Louisville business man, who was found dead with a gunshot wound in his breast, carried \$350,000 life insurance.

Representative Edmond Spencer Blackburn of North Carolina and Miss Louise Levern Parker, daughter of Col. Myron M. Parker of Washington, were married at the bride's home Thursday.

Express Messenger Colson was killed and Mail Clerk Kelley and Riggs and Fireman Durr badly injured in a wreck of the south-bound limited Alabama Great Southern Railroad near Moundville, Ala.

Warrants have been issued for a man and two women under arrest at Whiteville, Tenn., charged with robbery of the bank there Dec. 21. About \$2,000 was secured. The three under arrest, give

the names of Mr. and Mrs. George Carroll and Mrs. J. Laughlin. They came from Chicago.

Dead have been recorded whereby South Park, formerly a summer resort, situated thirteen miles from Louisville, Ky., passed into the hands of William H. Beach, a capitalist of Los Angeles, Cal. It is said he will convert part of the property into a home for abandoned waifs.

FOREIGN.

The Herald of Madrid says that Don Carlos purposes to renounce his claim to the throne in favor of his son Don Jaime.

An unconfirmed dispatch from Genoa to London says the Countess Uboldi and Prince Regio were found dead at the Hotel Lombardi.

The British Parliament has been prorogued by order of King Edward, whose speech, reviewing and commenting on events of the year, was read.

President Castro, through the United States legation, has formally asked for arbitration of the dispute between Venezuela and European countries.

Sixty-three persons have been frozen to death in Hungary during three days. Wolves are devastating the sheepfolds and have devoured three shepherds.

Order has been re-established at Port au Prince, Hayti. During the fighting a number of persons were wounded, including two Italians who were seriously injured.

The town of Andijan, in the Persian government in Central Asia, was practically destroyed by an earthquake. No details of the loss of life have as yet been ascertained.

Mail advices from Peking announce that the Empress Dowager of China proposes to abdicate next year. There is almost a panic among the chief officials of the empire in consequence.

In the course of a long statement in the British House of Commons Premier Balfour said there was no such thing as a "pacific blockade." A state of war actually existed with Venezuela, he declared.

Leading citizens of Caracas asked President Castro to give full power to United States Minister Bowen for settlement under best possible terms. Castro and blockading powers are believed likely to accept; Washington officials are willing.

Two violent earthquake shocks were experienced at San Jose, Costa Rica. The people of the city were greatly alarmed, but there were no casualties. Several other shocks followed at intervals. These, however, were of diminishing severity.

Three officials, two soldiers and 150 natives, mostly children, were killed by the earthquake which destroyed the town of Andijan, Russian Central Asia. In addition 300 natives and seventeen soldiers were injured and 8,000 houses of natives and 130 Russian residences were destroyed.

King Leopold has concluded negotiations with the Chinese government for the cession of a tract of territory similar to the settlements of other European nations. Belgium has accepted this arrangement instead of financial compensation for the Belgian claims arising from the recent rebellion.

The Peruvian government has contracted with Alejandro N. Puente and Leopoldo Armand for the construction of a railway from Chimbote to Recay, with the privilege of free importation of material for twenty-five years. The railway must be completed within twenty-five years. The capital for the enterprise will be American.

IN GENERAL.

Twentieth century tank offering fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, amounting to \$200,000,000, is now filled, according to announcement made by Secretary Mills, of Rochester.

President Diaz of Mexico is suffering from the effects of falling on the stairs of the Hotel El Nacional. He sustained a sprained arm and slight bruises. No serious result is feared.

Wireless telegraph system across Atlantic Ocean has been successfully started by Marconi; messages sent from Grace Bay, N. S. to Cornwall, England, 2,300 miles; Edison and other friends received announcement.

Proceedings have been instituted under the Sherman anti-trust law against the General Electric and Westinghouse companies, who are charged with agreeing to regulate prices, divide territory and limit competition.

Minister Hart at Bogota has cabled the State Department at Washington that a recent government decree provides for a progressive reduction of 10 per cent monthly in the export duties of Colombia, beginning Jan. 1.

General Francisco Sanchez Hochavaz, the provincial governor, died at Santiago, Cuba. Manuel Yerro, president of the Nationalist party, succeeds him. Yerro, who is a brilliant young lawyer, probably will continue the policy of his predecessor.

The difficulty which Western railroads are finding in keeping enough mechanical help is affecting the clerks. Some of the roads, the Santa Fe included, have begun reducing salaries of the office employees on the excuse that the high wages paid to mechanical help makes it necessary.

Collector Cruzan at San Juan, Porto Rico, seized several hundred cases of liquors which had been brought from St. Thomas on board the United States lightship tender Laurel. It is reported that several army and navy officers, as well as some prominent citizens of San Juan, are implicated in the matter.

Ell Hyman, a Jew, who begged for admission to the general hospital in Toronto, Ont., is dead. An examination of his clothing resulted in finding scrip worth \$31,000. Other papers showed Hyman to be worth probably \$100,000. For twenty years he had slept in sheds and stables and sold papers and begged money and food.

Nearly 9,000 Boers, it is said, are preparing to "trek" to America, and will settle in Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. The representative of this movement is General Samuel Pearson, late quartermaster general of the South African republic, who has headquarters in New York. Colorado friends of the Boers have been in communication with the general in regard to suitable lands for the settlers, and General M. de Villiers, who is now looking over the land, has expressed himself as very favorably impressed with Colorado.

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the pension appropriation bill on Wednesday without discussion. It carries \$189,847,000. An urgent deficiency bill also was passed. The amount carried by this bill is \$1,148,400, and includes an item of \$500,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to stamp out the foot and mouth disease, which has become epidemic in the New England States. The militia bill was up for a short time. At 2 o'clock Mr. Keen (N. J.) called up the resolutions expressing the regret of the Senate at the death of the late Senator Sewell. He spoke feelingly of the life and character of the deceased. He was followed by several other Senators, and as a further mark of respect an adjournment was taken until Saturday. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor of Maryland notifying the House of the presentation by the State of Maryland of the statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and John Hanson, president of the Continental Congress. These statues are now in Statuary Hall. A resolution was adopted setting aside Saturday, Jan. 31, after 3 p. m., for the exercises in connection with the acceptance of these statues. The House then resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) offered an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to enable the Attorney General to prosecute the violators of the anti-trust laws. Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) offered a substitute increasing the amount to \$500,000. Mr. Cannon (Ill.) endorsed the latter amendment. Mr. Hepburn's amendment was adopted with division. A bill was passed to transfer the census records from 1820 to 1900 to the census bureau.

There was no session of the Senate Thursday. In the House the McCall resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for the facts in relation to the Venezuelan affair and generally for a statement of the situation in reference to the Monroe Doctrine was passed. The House then, after a great deal of discussion, passed the bill to reduce the duties on articles the growth and produce of the Philippine archipelago, from 75 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. Several amendments to the measure were voted down in committee of the whole. The pure food bill was then considered. Mr. Tompkins (Ohio) spoke in favor of the measure and Mr. Adamson (Ga.) against it. Mr. Gardner (Mass.) opposed the bill, taking the ground that it would interfere materially with many legitimate industries. After further discussion, and without taking any action on the bill, the House adjourned at 4:30.

The Senate held no sessions Friday. The House passed the pure food bill by a vote of 72 to 21, the point of no quorum not being raised by the opponents of the measure. Bills were also passed to make Portal, N. D., a support of entry for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods; for the relief of the Indians of Indiana; to donate a piece of ground to Chatham, Washington, for a public building at Mukgegen, Mich.

Only twenty-seven Senators were present when the Senate was called to order on Saturday. Mr. Allison, of the Senate conference on the coal strike arbitration bill, presented the report of the conference committee. He explained that the Senate amendment fixing a definite sum for the expenses and compensation of the commission and employees and taking the question of fixing these out of the hands of the President had been retained, but that the Senate conference had yielded to the House to the extent of allowing \$15 per day to the commissioners for expenses instead of \$10 as fixed by the Senate. The report was agreed to. A bill authorizing the payment of judgments amounting to \$1,000,000, to be paid on account of the destruction of property in Hawaii in connection with the light on the bubonic plague in those islands in 1899, was passed. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Patterson (Colo.) requiring railroad companies to supply to the interstate commerce commission data as to brakes was adopted. Mr. Morgan then addressed the Senate on the question of the isthmian canal. There were not over seventy-five members of the House present to-day. Immediately after convening Mr. Cannon explained that it was important that the coal strike commission bill and the urgent deficiency bills be finally disposed of before the holiday recess. The conference report upon the former, he said, was in the Senate, and he asked that a recess be taken until it was returned from that body. A recess was accordingly taken for twenty minutes. When the House re-convened Mr. Cannon presented the conference report on the coal strike commission bill, and the report was adopted without discussion. The House remained in session until the bill was enrolled and signed by the Speaker, and then adjourned until Jan. 5, 1903.

In the National Capital. Senate committee on Philippine ordered favorable report on bill for establishment of a currency for the Philippines. Interstate commerce commission has begun hearing of railway men on proposed rise in freight charges from the West to eastern points.

The President has received favorably mention of John G. Handolph and Volney W. Foster for members of the isthmian canal commission.

Senator Depew has introduced a bill for emergency currency, allowing national banks to issue circulation to extent of 50 per cent of capital in time of stringency.

Special commission to choose site for lake naval training station has decided upon place not far from Chicago, exact location not yet made public; \$250,000 asked for purpose.

Senator Quarles has submitted a plan to remedy the trust evil by an amendment to existing law.

Secretary of War Root appeared before military committee of House and made extended argument in favor of changes.

William E. Curtis, in letter on Venezuelan affair, quotes Secretary Root as saying it is impossible for United States to become involved.

Commissioner Yerkes of the internal revenue bureau decides that soda dispensers who mix distilled spirits in soft drinks must pay for a liquor license.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

New York. "Lower temperature and holiday demands have combined to accelerate retail trade, sales largely exceeding the corresponding week in preceding years. Much postponed business is being made up and shipping departments are crowded with orders, but wholesale trade has ruled quiet. Railroad earnings for the month of November exceeded last year's by 7.9 per cent and those of 1900 by 20.5 per cent." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

"At first glance the sudden rise in furnace stocks of pig iron to 94,295 tons, compared with 71,833 on Nov. 1, might suggest that consumption was below production, but obviously any accumulation that occurs is due to inadequate transportation facilities, since needs are urgent, as evidenced by the imports of eastern steel works. The pressure is still greatest for railway supplies, with structural material next as to urgency of demand.

"Small supplementary orders for spring shoes are received by New England shippers, but the season is practically over. Aside from activity in union sole, the leather market has been quiet. Further recessions have occurred in domestic hides. On the other hand foreign dry hides are firmly held, despite increased receipts. Conditions are practically unchanged as to cotton goods, a fair volume of orders preventing accumulation at the mills. Quotations are steady, and export sales of heavy brown cottons continue very small. Woolen goods for next fall have been opened at an average advance from 5 to 10 per cent.

"Failures this week in the United States are 269, against 204 last week, 213 the preceding week and 273 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 30, against 15 last week, 10 the preceding week and 17 last year.

Bradstreet's Grain Figures. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Dec. 11 aggregate 3,701,047 bushels, against 5,704,410 last week, 3,878,808 in this week last year and 4,375,577 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 120,607,408 bushels, against 190,303,381 last season, and 30,008,003 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 1,301,280 bushels, against 1,151,503 last week, 277,307 last year and 4,833,458 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 5,100,180, against 10,704,038 last season and 84,000,000 in 1900.

Chicago—Cattle, common \$4.40 to \$5.00; hogs, common \$4.25 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$14.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 24c; potatoes, 40c to 45c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.20; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.70; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.15; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.70; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 8, white, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Millwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 60c to 61c; barley, No. 2

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

\$115,217,000 IN CORN CROP.

Illinois Yield for 1902 Beats All Previous Years.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture has made public statistics showing that the Illinois corn crop of 1902 is a record breaker in regard to both yield and total value of crop, although the price per bushel is not so high as it has sometimes been. The increased acreage is quite evenly distributed over the State, the total area amounting to 8,100,000 acres, an increase of over 121,000 acres. The yield per acre of thirty-nine bushels is considerably above the average for a term of years, and has been exceeded but three times in the crop-reporting history of the State.

In northern Illinois the yield was thirty-six bushels per acre, in central Illinois forty-five bushels, and in the southern division of the State thirty-one bushels. The corn crop of the northern grand division amounted to 114,957,000 bushels; that of the central division 161,033,000 bushels, and of the southern division 44,027,000 bushels, the crop for the entire State aggregating 320,017,000 bushels, an increase of more than 16,000,000 bushels over the crop of 1870, which has heretofore been the banner crop of the State. Although the average price per bushel of 35 cents is considerably less than that received last year, the total value of the crop at this price is \$115,217,000, by far the most remunerative corn crop ever raised in Illinois.

In northern Illinois the quality of corn compared to an average is 83 per cent, in central Illinois 90 per cent, and in the southern division of the State 94 per cent, a State average of 91 per cent.

FARMERS IN DEADLY DUEL.

Roy Colson and Zanders Parker Fight with Pistols Near Atlanta.

A sensational shooting affray between two prominent farmers occurred on the country highway three miles northwest of Atlanta, Ga. Roy Colson, a young farmer, and Zanders Parker, single, who were neighbors, met while driving teams in an opposite direction. Colson jumped from his wagon and seizing the horses driven by Parker checked them and, with a revolver, shot Parker five times, each bullet taking effect. Two wounds in the stomach are thought to be fatal. Although the cause of the fight was sought to be determined, the two men sought to defend themselves by shooting at each other. Colson was shot in the shoulder, Parker in the chest and arm. The two men were taken to the hospital and are now lying in the hospital.

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AYERS WILL BE DESTROYED.

Relatives of Mrs. Caroline Davis About to Burn Her Estate.

Mrs. Minnie Detering Ferris of Pana will contest the alleged will of her grandmother, Mrs. Caroline Davis, on the ground that another will has been destroyed by interested persons. The will that has been filed for probate gives Mrs. Davis' \$800,000 estate to the mother of Ernest Hoover of Taylorville. The will said to have been destroyed left the property to the Christian Church. It is alleged that John Perry of Taylorville received \$17,500 from Ernest Hoover in consideration for which Perry promised to destroy the will leaving the estate to the church and also surrendered the Hoover will for probate.

SERVANT GIRL A LACE MAKER.

Domestic at Belvidere, Ill., Sells Silk Scarf for \$1,000.

Mrs. Sophie Eckhardt, a domestic employed by a Belvidere family, has just sold for \$1,000 a silk scarf which she was five years in making. The purchaser is a wealthy Philadelphia woman. The design of the scarf was learned by Mrs. Eckhardt in her native land of Norway and is over 100 years old. Although her hand made lace brings such good returns, Mrs. Eckhardt continues in domestic service, devoting her spare time from household duties to her art. She recently sold a handkerchief to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt for \$75 and another to Mrs. R. R. Hitt for \$75.

State News in Brief.

Free Masons officiated at the laying of the corner stone for a new Methodist Episcopal Church at Harrisburg.

The Yale catalogue for the coming year shows an enrollment of 2,810 students, of whom 111 are from Illinois.

At Harrisburg, Richard Waller was convicted of the murder of August Mitchell and sentenced to eighteen years in prison.

Between thirty and forty cases of smallpox exist at Venice, according to information received by the State Board of Health.

George Dunberry, 11 years old, died from the effects of injuries received in a fall from a moving Blue Island avenue cable train in Chicago.

While walking on the tracks at Warrenton, George Outway and Karl Kurth struck by the west-bound flyer on the Central and killed.

Little Gibson, 52 years old, was killed in the kitchen of her home in Chicago. Her clothing ignited starting a fire in the cook stove.

Mrs. Northcott and her husband arrived in Springfield and taken up their abode at the executive mansion, where they will remain until the return of Gov. Yates.

Bankruptcy proceedings begun against the Western Merchandise Company of Chicago resulted in the appointment of Henry L. Wilson as receiver for assets amounting to \$6,000.

Mrs. Cora Frances Alsip of Chicago, whose husband, Charles Alsip, is suing for divorce, has filed a petition asking for \$90 a month alimony, so that she can properly educate her boy.

Herman Isaac of Chicago hanged himself rather than be confronted in a police court by his wife, who had caused his arrest on charges of disorderly conduct and assault and battery.

With her arms full of bundles, Miss Christina Segerdahl, 65 years old, of Chicago, died suddenly of heart disease in a Halsted street trolley car while returning from a shopping tour.

Major Henry A. Rust has resigned from the office of Comptroller and business manager of the University of Chicago, which he had held ever since the Midway institution was founded.

From the explosion of a lamp fire was started in a store at Apple River. Four business blocks, three dwellings and the Woodman Hall were burned. Loss estimated at \$20,000, no insurance.

John F. Kramer, Mrs. Catherine Moore, and Harry Moore, Bluff, husband, mother and brother of Mrs. J. P. Kramer, arrested as accessories in robbery of store, with which Mrs. Kramer is charged.

Acting Gov. Northcott has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the unknown murderers of Sylvester Murphy, who was mysteriously killed at his home in Hillsboro on the night of Sept. 1, 1902.

Rev. Michael Abbott, pastor of the Catholic Church at Farmer City, died after a three weeks' illness with typhoid fever. He was 88 years old and was considered one of the most brilliant priests in that section of the State.

Rev. Dr. Sydney Strong, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Oak Park, will accept the appointment as a member of the delegation to be sent to South Africa next year. He will be absent from his pulpit from April to October.

The rule of the Cook County Circuit Court disbaring lawyers from practice who advertise in the want columns of newspapers has been made absolute by the Supreme Court at Springfield in the disbarment of Attorney William C. Smith of Chicago.

French West, son of Gen. H. R. West of Chicago, now on the gunboat Nashville in Caribbean waters with Dewey's great fleet that is playing off Venezuela, has been promoted to quartermaster of the first class. The young man entered the navy in 1897 as a seaman.

The Lincoln Park zoo, in Chicago, may have an addition to its animal collection unless the city of Plain will build a first-class building to house the animals that from time to time have been presented by G. P. Lord. Mr. Lord has already given the city a park and a number of animals, and has more to donate if the town will appropriate sufficient money to build a suitable building. Unless this is done Mr. Lord says that he will probably send the collection to Chicago.

UPSETS PLAN FOR WEDDING.

Anxious Couple Overtook Elopement at Milwaukee.

After a chase that extended from Minneapolis to Milwaukee, then to Beloit, and lastly to Rockford, Mrs. Mary Stiple and daughter of Minneapolis caught up with Charles M. Stockwell of Butte, Mont., and Miss Rose Stiple in time to prevent their marriage. Stockwell and Miss Stiple reached Rockford late Saturday afternoon after being on the road from the latter's home for two days. In their flight they forgot about the law in Wisconsin and found it impossible to be married in Milwaukee. The lax laws of Illinois tempted them and they came to Rockford. They had hardly reached there when the pursuing mother and sister arrived. There was a stormy scene in the public waiting room of the Rockford Street Railway Company. Stockwell finally left the quarrelling women and disappeared. Mrs. Stiple then persuaded her rebellious daughter to accompany her home and the reunited family left on the first train for Minneapolis.

FORGERY IS ALLEGED.

Edward L. Maher of East St. Louis Arrested in St. Louis.

Edward L. Maher, ending attorney of East St. Louis, was arrested at St. Louis postoffice by Inspector Rice and brought to Ballville for trial on a forgery charge. Maher is alleged to have executed a deed which he filed in the St. Clair County recorder's office in Belleville Nov. 20 last, transferring eight lots in Brooklyn, Ill., valued at \$4,000, to F. W. McQuilkin, forging, it is said, the name of W. W. Singleton thereto. He afterward transferred the property to himself, and has since been endeavoring to sell it. Mrs. Caroline Pope is the rightful owner of the property, but it seems Singleton bought it at tax sale some years ago. The title, however, was not clear, and it appears that Maher endeavored to complete the title by transferring the property to himself. Maher was arrested while accepting a decoy letter at the postoffice addressed to McQuilkin.

CLEW TO LONG-MISSING MAN.

Carlinville Hears George H. Holliday Has Been Seen in Kansas.

Evidence has come to light that George H. Holliday, clerk of Macomb County thirty-eight years ago, who disappeared when \$2,500,000 was expended in building a court house, has been located in a town in Kansas. The board of supervisors will discuss the question of attempting to bring him back to Carlinville. Holliday never has been heard of, until this time since he left Carlinville thirty-eight years ago. His wife mourned him as dead. At one time he was thought to have been located and several thousand dollars was appropriated to bring him back to Carlinville, but when the supposed Holliday was returned it was discovered the wrong man had been taken.

EXPLAIN CATTLE SAFEGUARD.

Live Stock Commissioners Construe Their Proclamation.

The State board of live stock commissioners has promulgated an official interpretation of its recent hoof and mouth disease proclamation. It provides that nothing in the section regulating the admission to Illinois of cars used in the transportation of cattle through the infected region will be construed by live stock within the State of Illinois or any other Western State and destined to any of the States scheduled in said section, provided the cars are sealed by United States officials when loaded and sealed again by government officials as soon as unloaded at destination and are returned empty under seal.

GIRL IS GIVEN STRYCHNINE.

Poison Mixed with Tacks Which Woman Put in Her Mouth.

Miss Birdie Woodward, employed in the D. J. N. Roberts' basket factory at Metropolis, nearly lost her life from the effects of strychnine, which someone had placed in a dish of tacks which she used in her work. The girls use the tacks in fastening the basket bands together and usually hold a dozen or more in their mouth while at work. Miss Woodward's tacks were in a shallow dish on her bench and the strychnine had been mixed with the tacks. A physician who was called when the girl became violently ill discovered the poison. There is no clue to the guilty party, nor is any reason known for the deed.

INSURANCE TAX LAW DECISION.

Supreme Court Holds Money Paid Under Law of 1890 Not Recoverable.

In a decision handed down in the Supreme Court the other day it is decided that money paid for taxes under the unconstitutional 2 per cent insurance tax law of 1890 cannot be recovered by the insurance companies unless such payments were made under duress. The decision is a reversal of a judgment given in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County in favor of the Rock Island Insurance Company of London, England. Claims to the amount of \$310,000 are pending before the State commission of claims and suits aggregating in demands \$153,000 are affected by the decision.

LOWDEN BUYS A BIG FARM.

Adds the McKenney Acres to His Country Home in Ogle County.

Col. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago has added another farm to his already large holdings in Ogle County. He has purchased the McKenney property of 220 acres, which gives him 1,830 acres of as good land as may be seen in northern Illinois. The Rock River divides the colonel's possessions and it is said that a steel bridge is to be built across the river and by this means the country home of the Lowdens will be three miles nearer the Burlington railway station.

FOOD PRICES SOARING.

Cost of Necessities 25 Per Cent Higher Than Last Year.

During the last year the prices of food products have increased fully 25 per cent and the prices of the necessities of life are still on the increase. During the last two years the prices of food products have increased 83.13 per cent. Of the entire line of staple goods at one of the leading grocery houses in Chicago, only coffee, flour and sugar are lower than rated two years ago and at the present time sugar is racing upward at a rate which will soon put it out of the minority. Dried fruits, canned fruits, vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, beef, pork, mutton and veal all have had an upward tendency.

The following table will show in a measure the advance in prices taken by different staple articles during the last two years. The prices quoted are wholesale prices and the retail merchant is obliged to pay the jobber a still profit:

| | Dec. 6, 1902. | Dec. 7, 1901. | Dec. 6, 1900. |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wheat flour, brl. | 8.70 | 8.70 | 8.85 |
| Rye flour, brl. | 2.05 | 2.85 | 2.80 |
| Rockwell flour, lb. | 0.24 | 0.31 | 0.29 |
| Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| New Orleans sugar, lb. | 0.42 | 0.37 | 0.30 |
| Granulated sugar, lb. | 0.52 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| Rice, lb. | 0.274 | 0.27 | 0.24 |
| Pork, brl. | 16.75 | 16.75 | 11.25 |
| Best, lb. | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Lard, per 100 lbs. | 9.45 | 9.00 | 6.40 |
| Bacon, per 100 | 9.00 | 8.50 | 6.40 |
| Mats, lb. | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.12 |
| White beans, lb. | 2.40 | 1.80 | 1.90 |
| Pean, lb. | 1.75 | 1.40 | 1.90 |
| Butter, best, lb. | 28 | 21 | 24 |
| Butter, best, lb. | 28 | 21 | 24 |
| Eggs, best, fresh, lb. | 13 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Evaporated apples, lb. | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Evaporated cherries, lb. | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.25 |
| Dried peaches, lb. | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 |
| Dried apples, lb. | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Dried apricots, lb. | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Spring chicken, lb. | 12 1/2 | 11 | 12 1/2 |
| Chick, lb. | 10 | 12 | 7 1/2 |
| Hen, lb. | 10 | 12 | 7 1/2 |
| Turkeys, dressed, lb. | 15 | 7 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Ducks, dressed, lb. | 15 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Geese, dressed, lb. | 11 | 7 | 8 1/2 |
| Coffee, Mocha, lb. | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| Coffee, Java, lb. | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| Breakfast, lb. | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| Canned tomatoes, doz. | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| Canned corn, doz. | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| Cans, 2-lb. | 85 | 1.60 | 75 |



The other night Lloyd Roberts and Miss Blanche Gillman of Pleasant Hill, Ill., were married on a Chicago and Alton train.

It is reported from St. Louis that the Frisco Railroad system is negotiating a deal with the Grand Trunk, which, if successful, will extend the Frisco system from Canada to Mexico.

Scarcity of railroad laborers continues in Chicago. Within the last few weeks railroads having terminals here have imported 8,000 men from the West, but the demand is for many more.

The Santa Fe has made arrangements to sell to the Northern Pacific its three North Dakota engines, the largest in the world. The engines did not prove satisfactory for mountain service.

The fastest long-distance train in the world are run over the New York Central and Lake Shore, between New York and Chicago. Their average speed is about a mile a minute for the entire distance.

Articles of incorporation of the Capital and Southeastern Railway, with principal office in Chicago, have been filed. It is proposed to construct a railroad from a point on the Calumet river at Chicago to the Ohio river.

The New York Central Railroad is making a fight to prevent trolley roads from paralleling its line between Rochester and Syracuse. It is claimed that as there already are three roads between the two places, the public has no need of a fourth.

Land seekers' cheap rates from Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska to the North Dakota, Minnesota and the Northwest have been discontinued, but they will be resumed in February. In the meantime there is a semi-monthly home-seekers' rate which enables those who go to look for new homes to travel on cheap fares.

The New York Central increased the wages of 15,000 men in its employ by from 8 to 13 per cent. The increase adds nearly \$1,000,000 a year to the payroll of the company. Three reasons are given for the policy of the road: The increased cost of living; the wish of the management to equalize the wages in all parts of the system; and the company's desire to recognize faithful and efficient service.

Increasing grain shipments at Chicago last week were larger than in any similar period since 1888. The St. Paul brought in the largest proportion, its share being 10 per cent of the whole amount received. The Northwestern followed with 16 per cent, the Illinois Central and Rock Island each had 11 per cent and the Burlington 7 per cent. The Santa Fe brought in 5 per cent and the Eastern Illinois and Great Western each had 4 per cent and the Wabash 2 per cent.

Carrying at one place sixteen railroad tracks that occupy a width of 200 feet, a big sand embankment built by Chicago railroads is in accordance with the order of the City Council is slowly but surely creeping toward the western limits and the part completed now stands as a monument to modern engineering skill. Two and a half million dollars will be the cost of the elevation over which two Chicago great railway systems as the Chicago and Alton and the Atchafalaya, Tonka and Santa Fe will for years to come roll a wealth of traffic in and out of Chicago's big business center.

WAR CLOUD HAS GONE.

POWERS CONSENT TO ARBITRATE WITH VENEZUELA.

Allies Reply to the Proposal for Settlement and Name the Conditions. Britain Is Willing to Treat Kaiser Asks Guarantee Italy Will Acquiesce.

What is regarded as a good start has been made by the United States toward having the Venezuelan claims settled without war. Great Britain, which had assented to arbitration, was followed Friday by Germany and Italy, both of which governments have replied to our ambassador, President Castro had previously clothed United States Minister Bowen with full powers to a full settlement with Great Britain, Germany and Italy. The attitude of the powers Friday was about as follows:

Great Britain—Will welcome arbitration and will not insist on the United States guaranteeing payment by Venezuela.

Germany—Will consider arbitration but wants a specific guarantee as to payment and time of payment.

Italy—Will accept anything Great Britain and Germany agree to.

The reply of Germany is not so satisfactory as that of Great Britain. The British government would welcome arbitration if it could be satisfactorily arranged. Germany recognizes the principle of arbitration, but before assenting to it and entering on arbitration wants many things settled in advance.

For instance, Germany wants any claim that may be held by the arbitrators to be guaranteed or if not guaranteed to be able to collect anything under the arbitration, who is to provide it and when it is to be paid. She is expected to insist on indemnity for her operations in Venezuela and an apology and possibly an indemnity for the assault on her legation in Caracas.

Italy's reply assents to arbitration, but her assent is contingent upon a previous acceptance by Great Britain and Germany.

Task Is Perplexing.

The difficulties in the way of bringing all of these powers into accord and giving them some assurance that they will be able to collect anything under the arbitration, are for the present not regarded as great. It is a task even more perplexing than that which confronted the allied powers in China two years ago. Venezuela is without a friend and has been without a stable government for many years. Venezuela can guarantee nothing; the United States will guarantee nothing.

Stories that the United States is willing to go further than to promise any syndicate that chooses to finance Venezuela's debt that we will use our diplomatic offices to see that the money is paid back, a Washington correspondent says, are pure fabrications.

There is something almost threatening in the German position that the coercive measures must go on unless the United States can present some form of guarantee that the debts will be paid. This brings the Monroe doctrine in a slightly new form.

Venezuela could easily pay through selling territory or yielding sovereignty to a European power. The United States will not permit Germany or any other European power to acquire territory in Venezuela. Why, then, Germany may ask, should not the United States guarantee the debts of Venezuela? The United States says the debts are something with which she has no concern. Great Britain, of course, in the end, is expected to stand with the United States.

The Washington administration has been using its best influence to advance arbitration and a voluminous correspondence has been carried on by cable.

England and Germany have had it made clear to them that the United States will defend the Monroe doctrine at all hazards, and the movement of Dewey's warships to closer proximity to the Venezuelan coast, while not meant as a threat, may be accepted as a warning that the President meant what he said in his message: "The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be wrong than idle to assure, unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy."

Notes of Current Events.

The czar of Russia is soon to visit the Pope in Rome.

There is an epidemic of smallpox in Salt Lake County, Utah.

New York City mounted policemen have been sent to West Point for special instruction in horsemanship.

All the telegraph operators on the Wisconsin Central Railroad have been granted an increase in salary.

Missouri Pacific engine No. 1224, turned over near Lake City, Mo., on the river route, killing Conductor Mike Sullivan and planning Fireman Dougherty, under the wheel.

A reform wave has reached Seattle, Wash. and all the gambling has been stopped by order of Chief of Police Sullivan, many disorderly houses closed and the slot machines ordered to cease running.

There has not been a successful escape from the State penitentiary at Hutchinson, Kan., in two years, though four attempts have been made and temporary liberty gained by a number of the inmates.

Captain A. P. Mordant, who is credited with having made the first discovery of pay gold at Nome, died in San Francisco of a complication of diseases.

One of the big Minneapolis flour mills has been bonded for the purpose of grinding Canadian wheat exclusively, all the products to be exported to England.

Senator Rodriguez, father of a girl who eloped recently with her fiancé, shot and killed the girl. He was being brought into court at Havana, Cuba. Rodriguez was arrested in Havana and is alleged to have previously seduced other girls to elope.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Efforts by Venezuela to Avoid Paying Her Debts.

The troubles between England and Germany on the one side and Venezuela on the other arose over the latter's failure to liquidate certain debts which it owes to the former. Some of the claims held by England against Venezuela are those of a harbor and railway improvement companies, which complained to their government of defaults of interest guaranteed by Venezuela. There are other claims for damages to railways and other property of British citizens during periods of revolution and also claims based on interference with British trading vessels and on the imprisonment and ill-treatment of British subjects. The claims of Germany are of a similar nature, the principal one being that of a German railroad, built at a cost of \$10,000,000, on which Venezuela guaranteed 7 per cent interest, a figure reduced in 1895 to 5 per cent, and on which Venezuela has defaulted for several years.

For a considerable time England and Germany have been pressing these claims to the consideration of the Venezuelan government, which in that country happens to be at the present time Gen. Castro, President and dictator—but Castro paid little attention to them. Instead of meeting the demands, which are perfectly valid in international law, fairly and squarely and trying to agree upon a basis of settlement, President Castro dodged them and in effect told the representatives of England and Germany that he would not pay and that they could not collect. He fancied that in this attitude he would be sustained by the Monroe doctrine, which United States, originally oblivious of the fact that this doctrine as applied to the southern republic does not extend to assisting any one of them in repudiating honest debts voluntarily contracted.

Just what this doctrine stands for was recently set forth by President Roosevelt: "The Monroe doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that in truth it allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guarantee of the commercial independence of the American States. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American State. We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

Evidently both England and Germany accepted this definition of the famous doctrine, and that they might not take any steps offensive to the United States government, they acquainted President Roosevelt from the beginning with their purposes and plainly stated to him the limit of the action they proposed to take.

The failure of President Castro to meet the demands of England and Germany or even to reply to their representations, naturally led to the issuing by the latter of an ultimatum, which was delivered at the capital, Caracas. The British minister, W. H. D. Haggard, and the German charge d'affaires, Von Ellern-Balkatz, left Caracas and boarded warships of their respective countries in the harbor of La Guayra, thus severing diplomatic relations with Venezuela. United States Minister Bowen took over the charge of English and German interests.

No reply having been received to the ultimatum, the combined English and German fleet seized the Venezuelan war vessels at La Guayra, destroying some of them and converting the others to their own use. Another Venezuelan vessel was seized by a British cruiser at Port of Spain, Trinidad, an English Island, opposite the mouth of the Orinoco river. The seizures were made so that the vessels might not interfere with the plans of taking possession of Venezuelan custom houses and blockading the Venezuelan coast, with the view of preventing smuggling and laying embargo on all imports until the claims held by England and Germany are satisfied. A couple of days later two other Venezuelan vessels were seized in the Gulf of Paria by a British cruiser, and taken to Port of Spain. Naturally the action of the European powers created a crisis in Caracas.

BLOCKADE IS BEGUN.

England Gives Notice that Five Venezuelan Ports Are Closed.

Formal announcement of the blockade of the Venezuelan coast was made in London Saturday morning. It appeared in a supplement of the official gazette in the following proclamation: "It is hereby notified that as the United States of Venezuela has failed to comply with the demands of His Majesty's government, a blockade by His Majesty's naval forces of the ports of La Guayra, Carenico, Guanta, Cumana and the mouth of the Orinoco is declared, such blockade to be effectively maintained from and after Dec. 20, subject to an allowance of the following days of grace for vessels sailing before the date of notification: 'From West Indian and eastern American ports, ten days for steamers, twenty days for sailing vessels. 'All

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Everything which the President, the Vice-President and the Congress in Washington requires to see—or thinks it has to see—in accordance with the description in the simplest manner, is characterized as unauthoritative, familiar with the subject.

—New York Tribune.

and Penrose sent their letter to the Capital," so did Stephen, Ruppert, Bell, Sibley, Lever, Sparks, by any order. The book dealers or sent to the

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and caricatures of men

ing, is often brought vividly to the adopt use of pen and ink, which is not only in New York Staats Zeitung. *

[illegible]

**If you feel ill and need a pill
Why not purchase the best?
Do Witt's Early Risers**
Are little surprises,
Take one—they do the rest.
W. H. Howell, Houston, Tex., writes:
"I have used Little Early Risers with fine re-

Hendricks' home to be sold. Mr. Hendricks, a historical widow of the former president, has consented to sell the home where her husband spent his last years, to make use of the proceeds for improvements in Indian apollo.

One Born in Captivity.—Two Minnie Cougts have been born at the Dahlin Zoo during the last seventy years.

Twin Wanted Everything.—